

5 CENTS A COPY

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION — EDUCATION — CO-OPERATION

IN THIS ISSUE:

WHO OWNS CANADA?

42 men control \$4,000,000,000,
or more than one-third of Canada's
total wealth, in railways, banks, fac-
tories, mines, land, etc., etc.

Democracy is in Danger

JUNE TWENTY-FIFTH, 1913
WINNIPEG CANADA

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 REST, \$12,500,000

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE
UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND MEXICOA general Banking Business transacted. Drafts and Money Orders
issued. Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received and interest allowed at current rates

HAIL! HAIL! HAIL!

Your growing grain last year may have escaped
serious damage from hail, butNo Man can Foretell who will be the losers in the coming season.
Why take the Risk of losing the reward of your labor when a
trifling sum will, in case your crops are swept away.

PROVIDE INDEMNITY FOR YOU

The Excess Insurance Company Limited OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Will appeal to the thoughtful farmer who desires absolute protection from the
premium he pays. Assets amounting to over \$2,700,000 are your guarantee.
Liberal adjustments by experienced appraisers and prompt cash settlements
of losses are assured. YOUR PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

See our nearest Agent or write to

The Anderson & Sheppard Company Ltd.

General Agents for Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan

Box 1059

MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Imperial Bank Of Canada

Capital Authorized - - - \$10,000,000.00

Capital Paid Up - - - 6,788,169.17

Reserve Fund - - - 7,000,000.00

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Portage la Prairie
WinnipegBranches in
SaskatchewanBalgonie
Broadview
Fort Qu'Appelle
Hague
Moose Jaw
North Battleford
Prince Albert
Regina
Rosthern

Saskatchewan—contd.

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WynyardBranches in
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Banff
Calgary
Edmonton
Lethbridge
Medicine Hat
Millet
Redcliff
Red Deer
Rocky Mountain House
WetaskiwinBranches in
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Chase
Cranbrook
Fernie
Golden
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Michel
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Also Branches throughout the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec

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Interest Allowed at Current Rates

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ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

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PORTAGE AVENUE
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

INSURE YOUR CROPS

WITH

THE CANADA HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY

GUARANTEED BY THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Combined Assets over One Million Dollars

Our Policy Contract guarantees positive protection to Policyholders

LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES

LOSSES PAID IN FULL

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS

FULL DOMINION
GOVT. DEPOSIT

Rates based under the Graduated or Classification System

HEAD OFFICE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Application for Agencies Invited

Apply General Agents: Matthews, Wrightson & Co. (Canada) Limited

722-8 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada

CONTINUOUS OPERATION FOR 54 YEARS

ESTABLISHED 1859

A GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS TRANSACTED

OUR FARM POLICIES contain many features which are
very advantageous to the assured, the most important being
the blanketing of all contents of a house or barn under one
item. The only property on a farm which we ask for specific
insurance on, being live stock.AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE—This policy covers against loss or
damage by fire and/or explosion and self-ignition to the body,
machinery and equipment of automobile while in the Dominion of
Canada. Insurance covers cars while en route or while kept in
Private garage, barn or stable. Permission given to keep auto-
mobile in any Public garage for a stated period free of charge.

CONSULT ANY OF OUR 500 AGENTS IN WESTERN CANADA, OR APPLY TO

General Agents: Matthews, Wrightson & Company (Canada) Limited, 722-8 Union Bank Building, Winnipeg




The WONDERFUL LIGHT

Home-Made Gas on the Farm

FOR COUNTRY HOMES

ARE YOU A SLAVE TO YOUR FARM?
Are your women folk martyrs to your crops or your cows? Are all of you working like Trojans and putting up with inconveniences and discomforts that sap your energy and courage and take the "fun" out of it all.

WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO RELIEVE THE SITUATION?
Wouldn't you like to take the sting out of the long winter evenings and enjoy all the comforts and advantages of city illumination in your farm home? If so this will be a welcome message to you and your family. Read every word.

WE ARE RURAL LIGHTING CONTRACTORS
We set up and equip individual home gas lighting plants in Farm Houses, Country Stores, Halls, Churches, Schools, Theatres, and rural buildings of every kind.
Over 500,000 of these automatic home lighting systems are now in use and giving immense satisfaction all over the world. More than 3,000 Canadian farmers are at present enjoying the comfort, convenience and economy of this modern "home-made gas."

WE WANT TO DOUBLE THIS NUMBER THIS YEAR
We want to put into your home on special terms and under a rigid guarantee one of our modern simplified gas light plants that will give you the whitest, brightest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory illumination the world has ever known.
No matter where you live we can install in your cellar or outbuilding one of these simple home equipments that with only ten minutes' attention each month will yield a flood of beautiful, white, soft, radiant light for your sitting room, bedroom, kitchen, attic, cellar, barn and dairy—any part of your home or outbuilding where you need light.
This modern system of home-made gas is creating a revolution in farm life. It is giving city comforts and conveniences to prairie homes—adding years to the life and happiness of women and youngsters on the farm. Once installed in your homes you would not be without it for one hundred times its cost.
And this wonderful acetylene light is the simplest, safest and least troublesome of all lights

to maintain. Anyone can manage it. Yourself, your wife, your child or hired man or woman can operate and understand it and keep it going with less trouble than you can keep a kerosene lamp.
All the attention it needs is to drop a few lumps of fuel in the generator once a month. The rest takes care of itself. Turning a thumb screw and striking a match gives you all the light you want at any time. Cheerful, beautiful illumination in your home will be yours to own and utilize and enjoy for many years.
Are you interested in this modern illumination for your farm home?
Would you consider a proposition to equip your home with one of our acetylene plants under a responsible guarantee and on easy terms of payment?

OUR PROPOSAL
If you will fill out the coupon below and mail to us we will be glad to send you complete information regarding our plans of installing these systems. We will answer fully all questions as to probable cost in the first place and cost by the year to maintain. We will explain in detail the safety, simplicity and economy of acetylene gas as sold under our guarantee plan. We can probably refer you to somebody whom you know that is already using this fine light. We will send you a complete explanation of how this light is installed and operated and numerous testimonials from farmers who have used it for years. If necessary we will send one of our lighting experts to talk it over with you. He will give you exact figures as to cost. If you are ready for this great convenience in your home do not lose any time in filling out the coupon and mailing it to us. In return you will get information that will be worth to you hundreds of dollars a year.

FOR CHURCHES



FOR SCHOOLS

ACETYLENE CONSTRUCTION CO. LIMITED
606 LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER BUILDING :: MONTREAL

FILL OUT THIS COUPON

Name

P. O. Address

Province

Light now used

Building to light

No. of Rooms



LAMPLIGHT IS HARD ON THE EYES



ACETYLENE LIGHT IS A PLEASURE

Progress

**The opposite page is something new
You recognize it at once as
another step forward**

We have hoped for it for some time and feel now that it is worthy of more than a passing thought. As climbers who have topped another hill, it gives us heart for the hills we see ahead to look back for a few minutes on the climb we have made. It has not been a long climb, but it has been a steep one, with every step of the way obstructed since September 1906.

- 1906** A struggling Farmers' Grain Commission Company, started with a contribution fund of \$5000.00.
- 1908** A Grain Commission Company soundly established and an export business started.
- 1911** A Timber Limit in British Columbia acquired.
- 1912** A Terminal Elevator at Fort William and 170 Government Elevators in Manitoba leased.
- 1913** A Terminal Elevator at Fort William purchased. A Mill leased and the manufacture of our own Flour started. The number of our shareholders increased to over 13,000.

**Where to
Next**



**That's up
to you!**

Conditions seven years ago demanded action by **the farmers themselves**. Ideals put into action accomplished results that stand out today as sign-posts of success.

Conditions today demand—**What?—Action from You!** You pay too much for practically everything you buy. You do not get the full value of what you have to sell. It is just a plain business proposition: You who are not members must get into the game yourselves and be your own middlemen. Join hands with the farmers who are already doing this through their own Company.

We are doing things and we want to do more. The bigger and stronger we get the more we can do. **Remember when we say "WE" that it is the 13,000 Western Farmers, who own and operate this Company, that speak to you. YOU NEED US---WE NEED YOU.** Take Stock in this Company. Buy our Flour, and Ship your Grain to us.

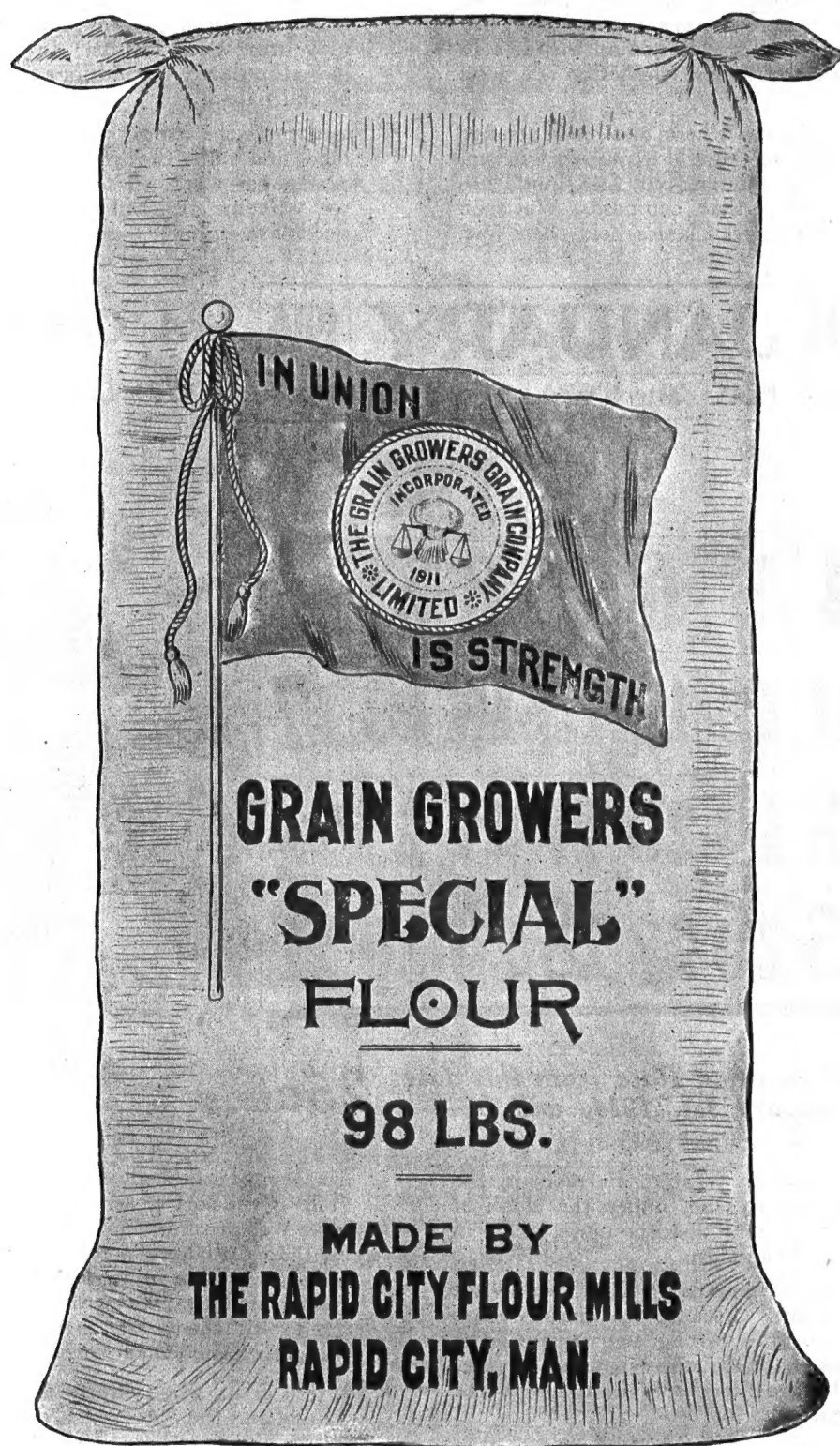
United Action Means Success Spelled with Capitals---ACT!

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.

Grain Growers' Flour



*The
Highest
Quality
at
The
Lowest
Price*

*A
Dollar
Saved
Is
A
Dollar
Earned*

No reason why the Western farmer who grows the wheat should pay more for his flour than the consumer in Europe. Buy your flour from YOUR OWN COMPANY, and buy it NOW. You will save money if you do.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.

1908 OUR FIFTH ANNIVERSARY 1913

¶ Things have happened during the past five years. In that short period of time we have learned that independence, even in journalism, is not an obstacle to success; that the courage of honest conviction is a good asset.

¶ In the matter of public opinion we have also made strange discoveries during these five years of acquiring wisdom. A mighty thing is public opinion, but The Guide has not steered its course by that compass. We soon discovered that the Privileged Classes held their own

positive views and that their criticisms were severe. Adverse criticism, however, while painful at the moment, may bring good results. In the case of The Guide it has stimulated circulation and circulation is the life of journalism.

¶ Freedom is the atmosphere of progress. Liberty in the office and under the law is the sole condition of successful newspaper work. The Guide does not fear publicity, we welcome it. Publicity only injures those whose deeds are evil.

1914	JANUARY						1914
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	
				1	2	3	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	

A Generous Offer To New Readers:



Our Subscription Rate from this date
until January 1st, 1914, will be— **25c**

¶ There is more menace to our Western Farmers in the smug journalistic hypocrite, who, under the cloak of respectability, suppresses and distorts news, than in the wildest riot of sensationalism.

¶ In contrast with this sort of newspaper work, we do not fear to be called "yellow," because we know we are right. Yellow journalism is wrong journalism. The phrase is often misused. Frequently it is an epithet applied by those who are deservedly hard hit to the paper that hits them.

¶ Frequently it is an epithet applied by newspapers that do nothing to papers that do things.

¶ Frequently it is an epithet applied by the cowardly subsidized press to the courageous, independent press.

¶ Frequently it is an epithet applied by corrupt office holders to papers which uncover their corrupt deeds.

¶ It is useless to attract attention unless you have something worthy of attention. Mere sensationalism is only a breach of good taste. When it is combined with exaggeration and distortion, however, it temporarily confuses the public mind, but its effect is not permanent. Lies destroy themselves.

¶ There is only one end worthy of man's devotion—that is the service of mankind; the perfecting of human

society by establishing justice and promoting good will. This is the sort of service The Guide is endeavoring to give Western Farmers. The Guide is seeking to destroy evil, to overthrow wrong, to build up good; never to ruin persons, or injure legitimate interests. The public judgment on public questions is based upon statements made by the press, therefore, it is up to the press to supply the exact truth without fear or favor.

¶ In this crisis when efforts are being made to put The Guide and the Association out of business, it is up to us all to pull together. Help us all you can by telling all your friends about our special trial subscription offer. Get them to fill in the annexed coupon today and send it along with 25 cents to

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.

Enclosed find Twenty-five Cents for which please send The Guide from this date until 1st January 1914.

Name.....

Post Office.....

Province.....

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.60; three years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

NORMAN ANGELL AT TORONTO

Toronto, June 4.—Norman Angell—the diminutive: Norman Angell—the mighty!

Such was the impression of a large and interesting audience at Convocation Hall Monday night, where Mr. Angell, author of "The Great Illusion," spoke under the auspices of the Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society.

Mr. Angell's address, contrary to the expectations of many who were not clear on his views as a peace advocate, was not a denunciation so much of militarism, but a strong and logical plea for a better understanding among all peoples of what he calls "the science of international statecraft or of the international organization of society."

Favors Self-defence

"I want, right at the outset, to make plain to you that those of us who take the view I am going to try and explain are first and last and all the time in favor of self-defence," said he, "that we should be prepared to defend all that the British Empire stands for to the last penny and to the last man. No one has the least right in the world to infer that we are indifferent to those things; it is because above all we desire to make those things secure that we are carrying on the propaganda that we are. For we believe that the way things are now going in Europe as between the nations renders all that the British Empire stands for in a double sense insecure, and unless the policy we are following is modified, the end can only be a catastrophe."

"In this matter of national security, what is the line that we are taught to take? It is this: that there is only one thing about which you need worry and busy yourself with and that is to see that you are stronger than your possible rival. All else is theory and does not matter. Mr. Churchill has assured us that the way to make peace certain is to be so much stronger than your enemy that he will not dare to attack you. We are told that this is so obviously true as to be an axiom. While I have just come from Germany, where I made a tour of the chief universities, and that is exactly what the Germany Navy League and the German Army League told me there, does Mr. Churchill think that peace will be more secure in Europe if the Germans determine to take his advice and to make themselves stronger than any probable rival? And yet if one nation is entitled to abide by this axiom, so surely are two or all. And yet when you apply it to the two parties of any prospective quarrel—and war is necessarily an affair of two parties—you see at once that this axiom becomes a sheer physical absurdity. Each cannot be stronger than the other."

When Nations Quarrel

"The situation really is this—and it is always the situation, whether the danger comes from Anglo-German, Anglo-Russian, Anglo-French, Franco-German rivalry; namely, there are two men very angry with one another, both talking at once, neither knowing very clearly what it is all about, and both flourishing revolvers at one another. And when

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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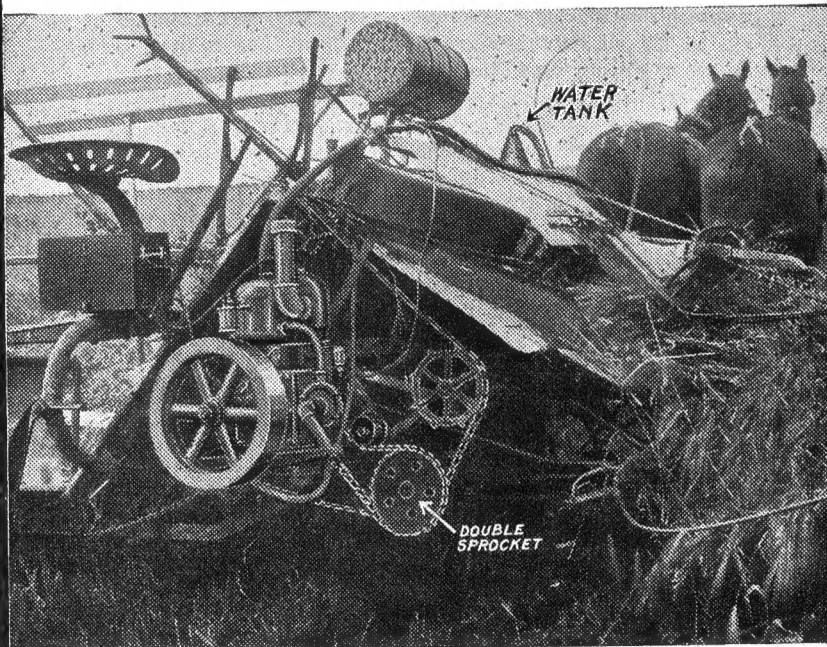
Volume VI.

June 25th, 1913

Number 26

Let a Cushman Engine Run your Binder—Saves a Team

4 Gives you more power, smoother, steadier. **4**
H. P. Sickles never stops when bull wheel skids or in turning. Weight of engine only 167 lbs. Cycle



Easily and quickly attached. Our universal adjustable brackets do the trick. Anyone can run this simple 4-H. P. engine on the binder. It runs the reel and sickle, elevates, binds and delivers the grain. Team simply draws the machine. Don't overstrain your horses. Sickle continues to run when the bull wheel skids. Cut your grain when ripe. Wet weather, muddy fields have no terror where the Farm Cushman engine is used.

Farm Cushman The Original Binder Engine

See Your Dealer Now—Write Us Today

This is a personal appeal to you. Insure your harvest. We cannot guarantee deliveries on orders in the rush season. Scores of farmers and dealers last year ordered too late to be delivered. Write now and make sure to get yours. See your dealer. If he does not handle the Farm Cushman, write us. Accept no substitute. Don't wait. Do it now.

Remember, the Farm Cushman is the all-purpose engine. Best for running the grindstone, pump, corn sheller, wood saw, feed grinder, washer, separator, etc. Runs at any speed, throttle governed. Change speed at any time without stopping. We also build 2-cylinder special heavy duty engines. 6 to 20 h. p., for use in the Corn Belt, for silo filling, operating large balers, grinding and sawing. Tell us your needs. Start the binder engine matter to-day. Catalog free.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited

208 Chambers of Commerce

WINNIPEG

MANITOBA

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick-schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

one appeals to the statesmanship of Europe for guidance, after profound reflection, it delivers itself of this wise counsel: "Give each man another revolver." Now, they are just as likely to misunderstand one another with two or ten revolvers as with one or none. There is only one thing which can render them both secure, and that is to understand what it is all about. The only way to clear up a misunderstanding is to understand it. And that is one thing we are told that it is not the least use to worry about.

Must Figure the Damage

"I want emphatically to call your attention to this: that though you may not draw the conclusions which I draw, the facts upon which I base them concern any policy and principle of international action which you may favor. Even if you believe that nations are necessarily rivals and must inevitably fight out their differences by arms, yet, nevertheless, your policy must take cognizance of the facts to which I appeal—you must know the extent to which you can damage an enemy without damaging yourself; how military operations on a large scale affect the complex operations of modern finance and industry, and how far the conditions of world industry affect the imposition of military authority afterwards. It is not a dogma to which we ask you to subscribe; it is a series of facts which we ask you to examine. The importance of these facts and their bearing upon international policy have not, we believe, been realized, largely because the facts themselves have developed so rapidly during the last few decades."

"Their study and systematization represent a definite science, the science of international statecraft, of the international organization of society. It is something more than political economy, although it must draw largely from that as it must also draw from international law. It is a quite definite phase of human activity and human relationship which needs its definite scientific classification."

War, Failure of Wisdom

"War is never inevitable—it is only the failure of human wisdom." When Norman Angell, while addressing the Canadian Club yesterday, quoted the above words of Bonar Law, he more than struck the keynote to his discourse. The English journalist very forcibly and concisely expounded his views on the all-important question of self-defence, but in particular his remarks were centered on Canada—"for," said he, "all eyes are on this country, as we are waiting to see 'what Canada is going to do and what she thinks.'"

Looking to Canada

"We are waiting to see what sort of an Empire you are to give us and what will be the future of your society. Will it be along the lines of the Spanish-American or the English-American? The former emphasize force, and their difficulties are settled in this way. The latter, however, assume the opposite attitude. But," said Mr. Angell, "whatever line these daughter States follow, Great Britain does not intend to oppose them by means of force."

Fine
Watch
Repairing
A Specialty



ORTE & MARKLE DIAMONDS
A WELL CUT DIAMOND—
HAS MUCH MORE BRILLIANCY
THAN A FLAT DIAMOND—
ORTE & MARKLE
SELL DIAMONDS OF PERFECT
CUT & FINEST QUALITY

300 and 302
Portage
Avenue
Winnipeg



Let Me Help You Make Your Dollar Go The Limit

I want the 30,000 readers of The Grain Growers' Guide to write me, because I can, and will, save you money. Read my message, and then write me.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY.

Read It!

My Message to "The Guide" Folks

All my business life I've been fighting the same battle as you folks. Like you, I have often thought myself alone in the fight for low prices and better machinery, but behold, I find myself with 100,000 Galloway customers back of me; I find prices on engines, manure spreaders and cream separators already below what they were 10 years ago when I started, and everywhere a determination on the part of the consumer that he will have better stuff at a lower figure. Your aims and mine are exactly the same.

May I have your co-operation? You may depend on mine. I offer you a quality of machinery which only a great factory such as mine, selling direct to the farmer, could ever hope to offer at the wholesale price which I have placed upon it. You couldn't understand it until you read

My Platform

Buy direct - Sell direct at one small profit
Direct from your factory to the farm - No middlemen - Fair prices - Fair plans
Absolute guarantee - Real free tryout.

That's the how and why of it, and when you come to add what has always been, and I say it with pride, the foundation stone of my dealings with my customers and friends, the farmers of North America, a square deal to everybody, you can understand how it is we have the business that we have today.

Plain Honesty

The old fashioned, "do as you would be done by" plain catalog, with plain prices, fair and truthful pictures, honest descriptions; then prompt shipments, the watching the railroads to see that the rates are fair and correct; every possible assistance and information in every department of your farm machinery work cheerfully given. Good honest goods, simply made, built on standard models, with automatic machinery, the best of materials.

These are the elements of what I call plain honesty with which a manufacturer must build if he would give his business permanence, which it can have only by being founded absolutely on the bed-rock foundation, the square deal.

You have my platform and my policy. I want your friendship and I want your co-operation in this good fight I am putting up for the square deal, the good machine and the fair price.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY

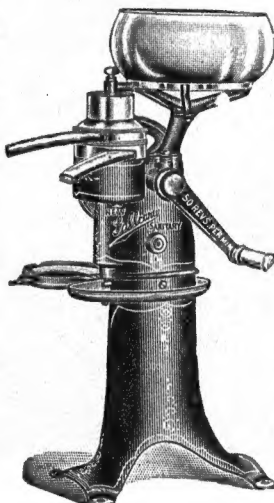
THE GALLOWAY ENGINE

The top-notch of engine construction; price absolutely the lowest of all, if quality means anything to you at all.

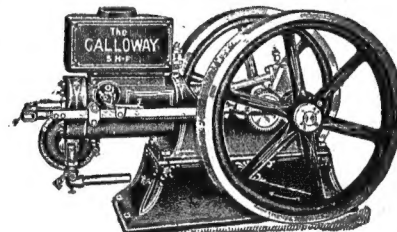
This is what makes the Galloway famous

Perfect balance—best materials—absolutely standardized construction—high compression—long stroke—economical of fuel and oil—large reserve power—simple and easy to operate—smooth running—long lived.

Be sure to see the engine running at the Fair. If you can't come to the Fair, write for catalog. Get acquainted with the Galloway Engine, save \$50 to \$300 on your engine purchase. Write today for catalog.



Every one made in my own factory, big capacity; most modern Separator built; easiest running, self oiling. Try it FREE 90 days.



Mayfield Station, Man., Mar. 29, 1913.
I must say that I am more than pleased with the Galloway Engine. Everyone that has seen it at work thinks it is a dandy. I have been sawing wood and crushing with a 10-in. plate grinder, and can grind as fast with the 5 H.P. engine as others around here can grind with 7 or 8 H.P. engine.—W. J. PETER.

The New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator

Here's the new machine. Three years we have been testing this machine in every possible kind of way. We find it absolutely O.K. and the farmers are telling us the same story. They say: "Our Galloway Separator is absolutely the best I ever saw in my life."

THE HIGH MARK OF SEPARATOR MANUFACTURE

Believe me it is absolutely perfect. Here's what makes the Galloway Separator perfect:

Built on automatic machinery—everything standard—most modern separator—low down tank—light running—triple cut bevel gears—every gear runs in a bath of oil—new all metal neck bearing—new "no jar" clutch—new perfect skimming bowl—graceful design—splendidly finished—best of materials throughout—most careful workmanship—a clean skimmer and an easy runner.

The price will save you anywhere from \$20 to \$40 on your Cream Separator. You will be astonished at the value you get for your money. If you can't come to the Fair to see this separator, send for catalog, giving full description and prices.

READ THIS GREAT LETTER

Meadow Creek, Alta., Dec. 22, 1912.
Your recent communications regarding the opening of a Winnipeg house duly received and much appreciated. Hitherto, the excessive duty on manufactured goods has prohibited, to a great degree, the advantage that would otherwise accrue to the Western Canada farmer from purchasing at Galloway prices. This being eliminated by your establishment in Canada and your recognized system of "Small profits on large out-put" maintained, I venture to predict, a phenomenal growth in your business and an immensely widened area of usefulness.—AUBREY C. WATSON.

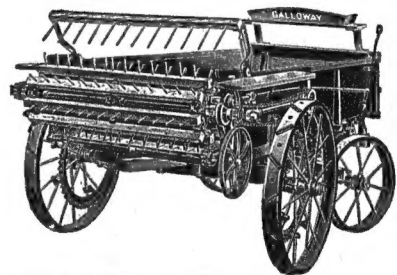
The Galloway Manure Spreader

The advance agent of prosperity, the biggest payer on the farm, money for you every time it turns a wheel. Why not put one on your place?

Low down—easy to handle—very simple—almost indestructible—only endless apron spreader built with detachable force feed—three piece malleable and steel feed mechanism—double direct drive—finest, easiest spreading.

Two horses can handle it. Sold with or without detachable trucks; absolutely guaranteed to give satisfaction. Look for it at the Fair and write for new catalog now.

Baldon, Sask., Feb. 3, 1913.
I purchased a Galloway Manure Spreader from you last spring. I have tried it in every way I think it possible to try a manure spreader, in mud and in snow, and I have found it all O.K. it will do just what you said it would do. I have piled it up about 14 inches above the box and tramped it on and it is no trouble for two horses to walk right off with it.
If any one doubts that a Galloway Spreader will not do the work, why, send him to me and I will convince him in a short time that it is all you claim it to be. I don't think there are any spreaders on the market today that can compare with it.—JAS. E. THOROUGHGOOD.



Made in 9 different styles.

Write today for a Catalog

It doesn't do any good to wonder what Galloway's machinery looks like. It's so easy to get the catalog and look it over. It only costs you one cent. Fill out the coupon and send it in, or buy a postal. Write for free catalog today. Tell me what machine you are thinking of buying and would like to know about.

WM. GALLOWAY

MEET ME AT THE FAIR

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 25th, 1913

WHO OWNS CANADA?

Those who believe that Canada is a truly democratic country, and that her people are free and independent men and women will find cause to reconsider their attitude after studying the article Who Owns Canada? which is published in this issue. The startling fact is there revealed that 42 men, by their positions as officers and directors of the leading corporations and business institutions of this country, control more than one-third of the total wealth possessed by the nation. Thomas W. Lawson, who is probably the best authority on the subject, places the total wealth of the United States at 131 billions, and since the population of the republic is more than thirteen times that of Canada, 12 billion dollars, or 20 per cent. more per capita, may be regarded as a liberal estimate of the total wealth of Canada. And of this 12 billions, upwards of 4 billions is under the control of 42 men. The names of these men, the photographs of many of them, and some of the companies of which they are officers and directors are given in the tables which accompany our article. In these tables, the like of which have never before been published, the public can see who form the Triple Alliance of the Railway, Banking and Manufacturing interests. That there is an alliance between these interests there can be no shadow of doubt. An examination of these tables shows that the same men are at the head of all three of these great branches of commercial activity, and it can readily be understood what power these men, by combining their forces, can exert over the masses of the people who are outside their circle, but who must use their railways and their banks and must purchase their manufactures in order to carry on their own business of making a living.

A Foundation of Special Privilege

The Guide makes no complaint because certain individuals have accumulated a large store of wealth, provided that wealth has been gained honestly, under conditions of free competition, and without the aid of privileges which are not open to all. The fact is, however, that the Triple Alliance owes its wealth and power in a very large degree to favors which have been conferred upon it by parliaments and legislatures. Special Privilege is the foundation stone and the pillars on which Big Business is built. The railways have been built almost entirely with money taken from the public treasury, or borrowed by pledging the public credit. The C.P.R. at its inception was given \$25,000,000 from the Dominion treasury, 25,000,000 acres of the best land in Canada, and railway lines which had been constructed by the government at a cost of over \$37,000,000. The policy of granting public aid to privately owned railways has been continued ever since, and the blue book of Railway Statistics issued by the Dominion Government shows that up to June 30, 1912, cash grants to the railways of Canada had amounted to \$154,075,235 from the Dominion treasury; \$35,945,515 from the treasuries of the provinces, and \$18,051,323 from the municipalities. Land grants to the same date totalled 56,052,055 acres, and bond guarantees involved the pledging of the public credit to the extent of \$245,070,045. In addition, the Dominion Government is constructing the eastern division of the National Transcontinental railway, of which the Grand Trunk Pacific Company will have the free use for seven years, and on which an expenditure of \$116,533,768 had been made up to March 31, 1912. Parliament, it is true, has some rights of control over the railways which have been built with the money of the people.

It has exercised that control by allowing these railways to exact higher rates than are charged in any other country in the world.

The banking interests have also risen to their position of enormous wealth and power through the favors of Parliament. They have the privilege of manufacturing printed pieces of paper which have the same value as gold and silver coin, and they have the privilege of charging the people any rate of interest they choose for the loan of those pieces of paper. The government, through the Post Office, conducts a savings bank in which the people of Canada may deposit their money, and at one time paid 4 per cent. interest on those deposits. At the request of the bankers the rate of interest was reduced to 3 per cent., and the banks consequently are enabled to secure deposits at the same rate.

The great Special Privilege which has enriched the manufacturers of Canada is the customs tariff. By the tariff the people of Canada are fined for purchasing any necessities and comforts of life or machinery and equipment necessary for their business which are made outside of Canada, and Canadian manufacturers are enabled to charge more for their goods than they are worth in the open markets of the world. In addition to this the tariff is so arranged that materials, whether raw or partly manufactured, used by the manufacturers are admitted to Canada either free or at reduced rates of duty, thus saving the manufacturers as far as possible from the evils of protection, while allowing the rest of the people to bear the full burden. The protective tariff, too, has been, and is, a great factor in the concentration of the manufacturing industries in a comparatively few hands. Protection is the father of trusts. When Protection accomplishes its avowed object, makes manufacturing profitable and causes the establishment of additional plants, thereby bringing competition, an opportunity at once arises for the formation of a merger which will kill competition and permit the imposition of higher prices. The cement combine is a notable example of this. Before the merger, competition among Canadian cement companies was making cement comparatively cheap. The tariff, while shutting out foreign cement, was not greatly enhancing prices. Then along came a company promoter who merged a dozen competing companies, put several millions of water into the stock and created a combine which immediately advanced prices far above the cost of production. The merger also placed in the hands of one board of directors control that had hitherto been exercised by a dozen boards. It is the same with every merger. The number of banks in Canada is gradually becoming less. A few years ago there were over 40 banks in this country; today there are but 26. The few banks that have failed have been replaced by new ones. The decrease in the number is accounted for by mergers, and with every bank merger the small circle which controls the banks of Canada and has the disposal of the funds of the people deposited therein, becomes smaller still.

Influence With Governments

The alliance of the railways, banks and manufacturing interests, under what is virtually joint management, is contrary to the best interests of Canada in several respects. It might be expected that manufacturers, who are dependent upon the railways for the transport of their goods, would make a strenuous fight against high freight rates. It would be reasonable to expect that railway companies, whose cost of construction, equipment and operation is increased by pro-

teective duties, would use their influence to have the tariff reduced at least to a revenue basis. Both railways and manufacturers, one might suppose would object to the crippling of the resources of their customers by the high interest rates charged by the banks. But when the three are really one it is to their profit to see the agriculturists and the producing classes generally laid under tribute. It matters not to the heads of the railways and the manufacturers that the farmers of the West are paying 10 and 12 per cent. for money, when they are drawing bank dividends and are making their own borrowings at 4 and 4½ per cent. It is no hardship on the railways that their steel costs more when they are buying it from companies in which they are interested and when the public treasury is thrown open to them and they receive subsidies of several thousands of dollars a mile for all their new construction. The power of the Triple Alliance with the government is enormous. Its extent may be judged by what has happened during the recent session of Parliament. The railways have secured subsidies, loans and permission to cut a huge melon. The banks have had their charters renewed without any important curtailment of their privileges. The manufacturers have secured the maintenance of the tariff on the goods they sell and a reduction in the duties on some of the things they buy. One of the secrets of the strength of the Triple Alliance in influencing Parliament, is that it is not partizan. No matter which party is in power, the Triple Alliance has friends at court. Some of its members call themselves Conservatives and some claim to be Liberals, but their business interests are usually stronger than their political principles and with very few exceptions they always combine, irrespective of party, when their privileges are in danger. It was the Triple Alliance that brought about the defeat of the Reciprocity agreement, and they can be depended upon to combine and use their wealth, prestige and influence to combat any other movement which is likely to threaten any of their special privileges.

An examination of the names of the men who are at the head of Big Business in Canada brings out some interesting facts. Of the 42, all but five are residents of either Toronto or Montreal, two living in England—Lord Strathcona and R. M. Horne-Payne, one—Senator Edwards, in Ottawa, and two—Sir William Whyte and A. M. Nanton, in Winnipeg. Twelve of the 42, nearly one-third, have had titles conferred upon them by the Sovereign, practically all on the recommendation of Canadian governments. Six of the 42 have been given seats in the Canadian Senate and one in the British House of Lords. Only two are members of the Canadian House of Commons, and they are so seldom present attending to their duties that their membership is practically nominal.

In justice, it should be said that, taking them all round, the 42 who comprise the Canadian aristocracy are men of a high type. Among them are many leaders in philanthropy and religion. The great majority are personally generous and men of honor. If men must have the power which they wield it would possibly be difficult to find another 42 in whose hands that power could be more safely entrusted. They are enriching themselves at the expense of the mass of the people, it is true, but they are doing so in ways which the law and our present political and economic system permit and encourage. It is, however, contrary to the spirit of Democracy that 42 men, or any number of men, should have all this power over their

fellows. Democracy demands that all should have an equal voice in the government of the country and all should have an equal opportunity to exercise their powers and to enjoy the fruits of their own labor. At present the few are able to govern and to exploit the many, and as long as this condition exists, so long will there be discontent, agitation and revolt.

The Remedy

What is the remedy? To find and apply the remedy and to make Canada a truly Democratic country is a task worthy of the life work of the best and ablest men of the land. We believe that one of the first steps which should be taken to break the power of the Triple Alliance is to make all the railways, telegraphs, telephones and other public utilities of Canada the property of the state. These are essentially public services, and they should be operated in the interests of the people as a whole and not, as now, in the interests of private individuals. Think what would be the result if the post office were run by a private corporation! What rates would such a corporation charge? What subsidies would it demand? What service would the outlying districts get if the post office were run for private profit? Other British dominions and many of the countries of Europe own and operate their railways and other public utilities and almost without exception those services are better managed and more economically conducted than in Canada. Another change in our system which we believe is necessary to the public welfare is the overthrow of the protective tariff. We do not wish to see the manufacturing industries of Canada destroyed, we wish to see them thrive and multiply. And for reasons which we have previously set out in these columns we believe that legitimate industries, suited to this country by climatic conditions and natural resources, would benefit rather than suffer by Free Trade. There can be no doubt that the agricultural industry, for which Canada is pre-eminently suited, is being hampered and burdened and prevented from its normal expansion by the system of protection. As far as the banking monopoly is concerned, we believe that common justice demands that in return for the privileges conferred upon them the banks should be required to give adequate service to the people and should be restricted from charging exorbitant interest to one class and lending to others at much lower rates. We believe also that facilities should be provided to encourage the establishment of co-operative credit banks, and that the Government should be at least as ready to assist farmers to obtain cheap money as they are to aid railway proprietors. Co-operation on the part of the people in manufacturing, distribution and marketing will also aid in freeing the masses from the domination of the few. We might have all these reforms, however, and the people still find their condition not greatly improved unless the land question were also dealt with. It would be of no use to take the power of exploiting the people away from the railways, banks and manufacturers only to hand it over to the landlords. Lower freight rates, lower interest, cheaper living and a lower cost of production, would inevitably bring higher land values, which would benefit but one class, the land owners. To bring these benefits to the people as a whole the increase in the value of land must be taxed into the public treasury and used for the good of the community. The taxation of unimproved land values is the fundamental reform which is necessary to ensure to the people the full benefit of other reforms. Finally, how are the changed conditions to be brought about? First of all there must be more publicity, a more intelligent study of public affairs by the great body of the people. When the people realize the true condition of affairs we believe that they will soon set about to

right them. The most powerful weapon that can be placed in the hands of the people to right their wrongs is Direct Legislation, the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. With this instrument of Democracy, the people can tell parliament and the legislatures what laws they desire to be enacted and what laws they will not permit to pass, and they can also discharge any of their servants who prove unfaithful to their charge. We have said that to find and apply the remedy for present unjust conditions is a task worthy of the best and ablest men of the land. The help of the women of Canada is also needed and, therefore, we look forward to the day when the women of Canada will be enfranchised and will take their places alongside their husbands and brothers in the fight for Democracy.

THE PEOPLE VERSUS THE INTERESTS

The following dispatch, which recently appeared in the press of Canada, requires no elaboration, and we would commend a careful consideration of it to everyone of our readers, because it is of vital interest to everyone.

Ottawa, June 8.—The minister of agriculture, acting on the advice of C. C. James, ex-deputy minister of agriculture for Ontario, who has been engaged by the government to administer the annual grant for aid to agriculture under the vote of \$10,000,000 passed this session, has announced the details as to the spending of the money this year. The total appropriation to be distributed among the provinces during the current fiscal year is \$500,000. Ontario's share on the per capita basis is \$175,733; Quebec's \$139,482; Nova Scotia, \$34,288; New Brunswick, \$24,509; British Columbia, \$27,334; Manitoba, \$31,730; Saskatchewan, \$34,296; Alberta, \$26,094. Half of the appropriation for each province is to be paid over at once as soon as the agreements are signed by the respective provincial ministers of agriculture. The balance will be paid as soon as the federal government is satisfied that the provinces are properly spending the money for the purposes specified. It is provided that the aid given to the provinces shall be supplementary to the agricultural votes now made by each province, and shall not in any way curtail present grants by the provinces.

The Manitoba and Saskatchewan votes for this year include the following specific purposes: Manitoba—For demonstration farms, \$16,000; for demonstration trains, \$4,000; course of lectures, \$6,000; plowing matches, \$2,000. Saskatchewan—College of agriculture for extension work, \$15,000; weed control, \$3,000; dairying and poultry, \$4,000; livestock, \$4,296; supplementary grants for livestock and farmers' organizations, \$7,500.

The Dominion Government has created a good precedent in providing this extra aid for agricultural development throughout Canada. Of course, if Canada were a Free Trade country and all revenues were raised by direct taxation, each province would have the administration of all its own revenue and would, therefore, not need this federal aid. But under the present fiscal system federal aid is required. The point, however, which we want to bring to your particular attention is that the Dominion Government has maintained one of the leading agricultural experts to superintend the expenditure of this half million dollars, and has even laid it down in black and white as to the purposes for which the money shall be used. No details have been overlooked and if the provincial governments do not expend the first instalment wisely, they will receive no further monies. After very elaborate explanations in Parliament and a great deal of advertising throughout Canada, the Government finally provided a half million dollars for agricultural development in which occupation there are over 3,000,000 people engaged in Canada, and so elaborate are the arrangements for the handling of these monies that it will probably cost nearly \$1.00 to expend each dollar. We wish to contrast this with the free and easy manner in which the Government handed over \$15,640,000 in hard cash to Mackenzie and Mann with practically no discussion, with absolutely no explanation, no stipulations attach-

ed, and with no provisions as to the expenditure of the money. This gift to Mackenzie and Mann is thirty-one times greater than the entire grant to agricultural development, and they may spend it in buying coffee plantations in Brazil, wheat lands in Argentine or on picnic excursions to the Fiji Islands, if they happen to feel like it. Thus two men go to the public treasury and get 31 times as large a grant to put in their own pockets as the Government gives for agricultural development which will only indirectly benefit over 3,000,000 people.

We would suggest that each of our readers when they see this article would read it over three times, then sit down and ponder over it for half an hour, and finally ask themselves how much benefit it is to have a representative (?) in the House of Commons.

We are glad to give credit to the C.P.R. and also to the C.N.R. for providing, free of charge, trains for the use of the Agricultural College, in conducting the "better farming" specials throughout Manitoba, for the past three years. This is a step in the right direction and cannot be overdone. The Agricultural College is doing a splendid work at its central headquarters, but, of course, no matter how large the attendance of young men and women may be, it can reach, at best, only a very small percentage of the farmer population of the province. Every effort should be made to encourage farmers to farm in the best possible manner, to be better business men, and to live better than they have. The extension work of the Agricultural College in all three provinces is bound to be a mighty factor in the development of a better civilization. The railway companies have played a big part in the development in this western country, and it is very gratifying to find them working in co-operation with the Agricultural Colleges in this splendid work.

R. M. Horne-Payne, the representative of the C.N.R. directorate in England, has been advising British investors to refuse to purchase Canadian municipal bonds and to put their money into railways and industrial concerns. He thinks Canadian cities are spending money on water works, sewers, streets and so forth, that ought to be lent to Mackenzie and Mann.

J. P. Muller, the American railway expert, who has examined the books of the C.P.R. on behalf of the Dominion Government, has reported that the company is making much greater profits in Western Canada than in the East. The case for lower freight rates and the removal of discrimination between East and West is irresistible.

An elector in Great Britain recently brought an action against his member of parliament for non-fulfilment of election promises. He lost his case, the judges holding that there was no contract. Wouldn't our Canadian politicians have chills down the back if the courts held them to their pre-election promises?

The Toronto News said on June 4: "The Made-in-Canada legend should have as its companion a Made-Within-the-Empire motto." Will The News back up its words by supporting an increase in the British Preference, open to the whole Empire?

Those Liberal organs which are trying so hard to attribute the Senate's action on the Naval Bill to disinterested patriotism would have an easier task if the same senators had not tumbled over each other to ratify the \$15,000,000 hand-out to Mackenzie and Mann.

Has the dry weather wilted down the war-scares, or should the credit be given to a new spirit of international sanity?

Who Owns Canada?

In this article we give to Readers of The Guide the First Comprehensive Statement that has ever been published of "Big Business" in Canada, and the Men who Control it. Statistics are generally regarded as being dry and uninteresting, but we believe that the Study of the figures here presented will come as a revelation to every man and woman who has the welfare of Canada at heart. It will be seen from this Statement that by a Series of Interlocking Directorates, a very few men bound together by a community of interests, control practically all the channels through which the business of Canada must flow. Big Business is Growing every day. Can Democracy withstand its Power?—Editor.

Ancient Greece had an aristocracy of culture, Great Britain has an aristocracy of birth, and Canada and the United States have an aristocracy of wealth. It is doubtful if ever before in the history of the world there has been such a concentration of the control of wealth in the hands of a few as exists in Canada today. At the last census Canada had a population of 7,204,838, yet of all these, 42 men, a mere handful compared with the total, control more than one-third of the wealth of the nation, aggregating over \$4,000,000,000. Four thousand million dollars—four million thousands. Think of it. Think of that stupendous sum being under the control of 42 men; nearly a hundred million dollars each. It is not all their own money, however. It represents their own wealth invested in public and private corporations and the wealth of others which is in their hands and under their control.

This condition is the result of a comparatively modern development, which is taking place not only in Canada but throughout the civilized world. It first became apparent in this country 30 years ago, when the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. was so lavishly endowed from the public treasury and the public domain by the government of that day. Each year the concentration of wealth, aided by the granting of special privileges to the favored few by succeeding governments, has continued and progressed until a point has been reached which is alarming in the extreme.

The Power of Wealth

Wealth means power. It gives to its possessors the power, under our present party system to make and unmake governments and to dictate what legislation shall be passed and what shall not be passed. It gives them the power to crush business competitors or to force them to amalgamation, which means the further concentration of control. The concentration of a large portion of the wealth of Canada under the control of a few men, enables those men to exploit their fellow citizens, and if this tendency to concentration is allowed to persist it must inevitably result in the enslavement of the people.

When the statement was made at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, held at Saskatoon in February last, that a few men controlled most of the big business institutions of this country, the idea was declared to be ridiculous. Further investigation, however, proves this statement up to the hilt, and with this

Canada's Aristocracy

and their Directorates

	Financial	Transportation	Industrial	Assurance	Others	Total	ASSETS
Sir Hugh Montagu Allan	4	2	7	1	3	17	\$ 274,169,258
R. B. Angus	2	4	1		1	8	1,432,590,169
Senator Geo. A. Cox	6	5	14	4		29	698,958,742
Senator Nathaniel Curry	2		8			10	102,135,128
Geo. E. Drummond	2		7	1		10	162,178,365
Thos. J. Drummond	2	2	11	2		17	277,122,910
Senator W. B. Edwards	2		2			4	310,248,496
S. H. Ewing	3	2	5	1		11	132,963,117
J. W. Flavell	2		5			7	266,978,948
Sir Rodolphe Forget, M.P.	1	5	7	1	1	15	142,488,301
Chas. B. Gordon	1	2				3	276,869,339
E. B. Greenshields	2		3			5	281,611,526
D. B. Hanna	3	13	8	3	1	28	376,285,779
R. M. Horne-Payne		5	1			6	398,076,819
H. S. Holt	2	3	11	2	2	20	1,420,566,571
Chas. R. Hosmer	2	2	14	1	1	20	1,415,176,305
Senator Robt. Jaffray	3		5	2		10	211,151,509
Senator Sir Lyman Jones	1		2			3	248,250,637
Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D.	2	6	2	2	4	16	769,803,510
D. Lorne McGibbon	1		4			5	36,134,359
D. McNicholl	1	1				2	1,049,745,567
Wilmot D. Matthews	3	5	5	1	4	18	1,281,813,779
Sir D. Donald Mann	3	3	1	1		5	263,365,543
Sir Wm. Mackenzie	3	7	8	1	1	20	621,638,858
Senator Robt. Mackay	2	3	13		3	21	1,609,296,861
S. J. Moore	1	1	6	1		9	51,344,851
Geo. A. Morrow	3		3	4	1	11	60,771,669
Lieut.-Col. Frank S. Meighen	2		2	1	1	6	67,382,528
Cawthra Mulock	1		2	2		5	106,018,169
A. M. Nanton	2	3	3			8	106,417,150
Frederic Nicholls		7	9	2		18	394,025,106
Sir Edmund B. Osler	4	4		1	6	15	1,170,207,682
Col. Sir Henry Pellatt	2	6	11	2	2	23	257,883,726
J. H. Plummer	2	3	4	1		10	333,154,283
Jas. Ross	2	1	2			5	279,482,460
Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona	4	1	2	1	2	10	1,310,137,159
Sir Thos. Shaughnessy	2	2			1	5	1,373,759,926
Sir Wm. Van Horne	1	9	6	1	3	20	1,425,273,567
Sir Edmund Walker	2	1	3	1		7	304,407,757
Sir Wm. Whyte	3	2	3	2		10	1,127,203,232
D. R. Wilkie	2			2	2	6	140,806,965
E. R. Wood	4	6	11	3		24	824,147,917
Total	30	42	81	14	37	204	\$4,093,265,044

article are given the names and photographs of Canada's aristocracy, with a list of the companies, 204 in number, of which they are officers and directors, and a statement of their capital and assets as far as these are available. This list does not pretend to be complete. It is compiled from the published balance sheets and reports of those companies which publish their affairs to the public, but there are a great many companies, large and small, throughout Canada in which the Canadian aristocracy is interested, which do not admit the public to their confidence.

The Rival Groups

The big financial men of Canada are generally regarded as belonging to two groups: The Bank of Montreal-C.P.R. group and the Bank of Commerce-Canadian Northern group. The first is the older and stronger combination. The C.P.R. directorate consists of 15 men and includes such well known figures as Lord Strathcona, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, R. B. Angus, Senator Robert MacKay, and C. R. Hosmer. These gentlemen are all directors also of the Bank of Montreal, Lord Strathcona and R. B. Angus being Honorary President and President, respectively, of that institution. Through these two corporations alone, whose combined assets mount up to more than twelve hundred million dollars, it can readily be understood that this group exercise an enormous influence upon the business and political life of Canada. Their control, however, extends over a much wider field, reaching out into almost every line of business enterprise. C.P.R. directors are found as presidents of the Royal and Dominion banks and directors of the Imperial and Molson's banks. They sit as presidents of the Royal Trust Co., the Montreal Trust Co. and the Canadian Northwest Land Co., and they belong to the directorates of the Imperial and Sun Life Assurance companies, the Steel Company of Canada, the Dominion Steel Corporation, Ogilvie's Flour Mills, the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., the Bell Telephone Co., the Canadian General Electric Co., the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co., and many mining and manufacturing companies.

The second group, hardly less powerful, is headed by Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Sir William Mackenzie, President of the Canadian Northern Railway Co., with Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., and Sir D. D. Mann, their respective vice-presidents. Sir William



Sir Donald Mann, Toronto



Sir William Van Horne, Montreal



Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, Montreal



Sir Edmund Walker, Toronto



Sir William Mackenzie, Toronto



Sir William Whyte, Winnipeg



Senator Edwards, Ottawa



Sir Edmund Osler, Toronto



Z. A. Lash, Toronto



D. R. Wilkie, Toronto

Mackenzie holds a good slice of stock in the Bank of Commerce, but Mr. Lash is the chief visible link between the railroad and the bank, being a director and senior counsel of the former and vice-president of the latter. The ties that bind the two institutions do not depend wholly on the stock held by Sir William and Mr. Lash, however, for it is no secret that however much money Mackenzie and Mann may have personally, the C.N.R. is generally short of funds and that the overdraft of the company is carried by the Bank of Commerce. The officers and directors of the two institutions are also associated in a large number of other undertakings. Sir Edmund and Sir William are colleagues on the board of Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd., and the Monterey Railway, Light and Power Co. E. R. Wood, a director of the Bank of Commerce sits with Sir William Mackenzie on the board of the Toronto Power Co., the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., the Dominion Steel Corporation, and several Mexican and South American enterprises, while Senator Geo. A. Cox, another big Bank of Commerce man, is associated with the C.N.R. magnates in the Toronto Railway Co., the Canadian General Electric Co., the National Trust Co., and the Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Co. In addition to the above companies members of the Bank of Commerce-Canadian Northern group hold directorates in the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co., the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co., Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Co., the Merchants' Mutual Line, Canadian Lake and Ocean Navigation Co., Western Assurance Co., Imperial Life Assurance Co., Hudson's Bay Co., Massey-Harris Co., Western Canada Flour Mills Co., and a long list of manufacturing concerns which are enumerated in the accompanying tables.

"You Scratch My Back—"

It is sometimes supposed, but quite erroneously, that the two groups indicated constitute opposing factions. The Canadian aristocracy is much too wise to be divided against itself. Not only are the two groups sympathetically allied by reason of the similarity of their interests but many large concerns are under their joint control. Both groups have a number of representatives on the directorate of the Dominion Steel Corporation, the larg-

The Companies Controlled		
	Subscribed Capital	Total Assets
Navigation	\$ 26,561,700	\$ 34,924,239
Canadian Rails	308,146,800	1,400,698,548
Foreign Companies	237,640,100	556,201,818
Trust Companies	7,043,760	104,237,134
Assurance	10,118,375	138,824,221
Banks	78,612,300	1,091,193,422
Industrials	344,839,600	507,225,838
Land	2,559,157	5,072,209
Light and Power	61,556,700	103,197,050
Loan and Savings	8,276,750	25,383,839
Mining	22,102,386	25,354,096
Miscellaneous	45,000,000	67,806,009
Mortgage	8,600,000	39,146,621
Total....	\$1,161,057,628	\$4,093,265,044

est manufacturing concern in Canada. Lord Strathcona and Sir William Mackenzie meet on the committee of the Hudson's Bay Co. Sir William Whyte of the C.P.R. and Imperial Bank works in harmony with Sir William Mackenzie and Sir D. D. Mann on the board of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Co. H. S. Holt, president of the Royal Bank and a director of the C.P.R. has mutual interests with the C.N.R. magnates in the management of the Imperial Life Assurance Co., the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., and the Monterey Railway, Light and Power Co. Many other instances of interlocking directorates might be given, but these are sufficient to show the close community of interests which exists between the two most powerful groups in the control of Canadian industry and finance. This close association between all the leading railways, banks and manufacturing concerns throws a vivid light upon many things which might otherwise appear mysterious. When the directors of both the C.P.R. and C.N.R. are heavily interested in the Dominion Steel Corporation, it is easy to understand why the railway companies are content to see a high duty on coal and steel, although those duties admittedly increase the cost of constructing and operating railways. When a great many of those who control our manufacturing industries are interested in railways and

banks it is not difficult to understand why the manufacturers are indifferent on the question of high freight and express rates or why the railways and manufacturers make no objection to the special privileges conferred upon the banks by the Bank Act. The fact that the banks are allowed to charge farmers and others usurious rates of interest does not hurt the railways and the manufacturers, for the railways are enabled to get their money at 4 per cent. either by government loans or government guarantees, while the big manufacturers get credit from the banks at slightly higher rates. Neither is it surprising, under the circumstances that the bankers and manufacturers make no protest when they and their friends, as railway promoters, are permitted to help themselves to a few million dollars each year from the public treasury in subsidies, and to use the public credit in the form of bond guarantees to further assist in financing their undertakings.

Qualifications

To avoid a misunderstanding it should be said that the claim is not here made that the 42 men enumerated absolutely control the whole of the companies included in the accompanying tables. Of a great majority of the companies, such a claim could be substantiated, but there are a number of exceptions. The Cana-

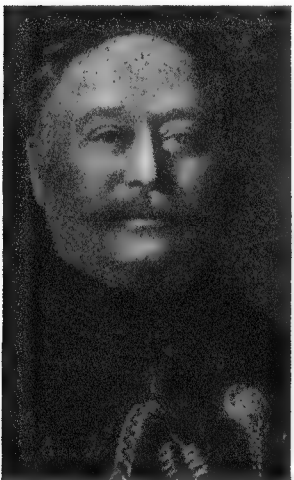
dian aristocracy, for instance, hold only two seats out of eight on the directorate of the Bank of Nova Scotia, while on the committee of the Hudson's Bay Co., only two seats out of nine are held by "the 42." The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company is another of those included in the list on which "the 42" are represented, but which they cannot be said to control, English investors having the chief voice in the management of this road. Exceptions of this kind, however, are not numerous. It is only in a comparatively few instances that the big men who comprise the Canadian aristocracy have invested their money in enterprises which they do not control, and deductions which might justly be made from the totals given in order to show the amount of wealth actually controlled by "the 42" are more than balanced by companies which they own, or in which they have a controlling interest, but which do not publish their accounts and with regard to which figures are therefore not available.

If all these figures could be obtained and published they would make an enormous total, but those given are large enough, surely, to convince the most sceptical of the danger that is threatening this country by reason of the concentration of the control of wealth.

The list of 42 is not put forward as being absolutely definite. Up-to-date reports in some cases are not available, and some recent changes have not been noted. Other compilers might have made the list a little shorter or a little longer, for there is around the Canadian aristocracy a fringe of men who are more or less interested in Big Business and who are striving, some of them successfully, to gain admittance to the charmed circle. At the same time others are losing control. Every few days sees a new merger accomplished and this means that a number of men who have been presidents and directors of companies, become unimportant shareholders of a larger merger.

Aristocracy Have Titles

From the list of "the 42" it will be seen that the Canadian aristocracy has received a good measure of recognition from the sovereign and the representatives of the Crown in Canada. The list includes one peer, the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.; eleven knights, Sir Wm. Van



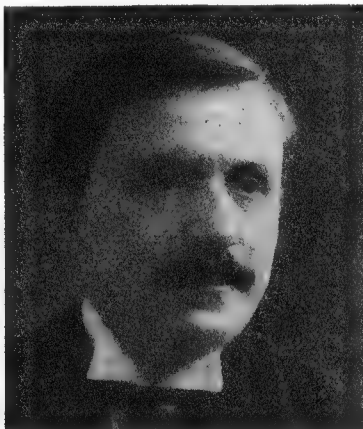
Sir Henry Pellatt, Toronto



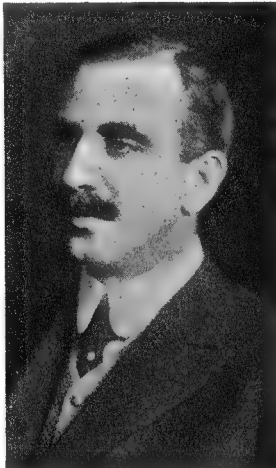
Senator MacKay, Montreal



Frederic Nicholls, Toronto



Chas. R. Hosmer, Montreal



D. Lorne McGibbon, Montreal



T. J. Drummond, Montreal



Senator Cox, Toronto



R. B. Angus, Montreal



C. B. Gordon, Montreal



Sir Montagu Allan, Montreal

Horne, K.C.M.G., Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., Sir Lyman Melvin Jones, Sir Wm. Mackenzie, Sir Donald D. Mann, Sir Edward B. Osler, M.P., Sir Henry Pellatt, Kt., C.V.O., A.D.C., Sir Montagu Allan, C.V.O., Sir William Whyte, Sir Rholphe Forget, six members of the Canadian Senate, Senators Robert Mackay, Geo. A. Cox, Nathaniel Curry, W. C. Edwards, Robt.

Jaffray, Sir Lyman M. Jones, and two members of the Canadian House of Commons, Sir Edward Osler and Sir Rholphe Forget.

Following is a list of "the 42" with the companies of which they are officers and directors, as far as it has been possible to obtain them, together with the subscribed capital and total assets. The sign * denotes capital in cases where assets could not be learned.

Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., Toronto.

	Total Assets
Vice-Pres. Canadian Bank of Commerce	\$233,250,637
Mexico Tramways Company	37,427,149
National Trust Company	28,244,611
Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company	98,177,065
Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company	23,302,589
Dir. Bell Telephone Company of Canada	27,090,644
British America Assurance Company	2,061,374
Magann Air Brake Company	
Mexican Light and Power Company	48,377,980
Monterey Railway, Light and Power Company	11,070,460
Toronto Electric Light Company	*4,000,000
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company	3,039,281
Western Assurance Company	3,284,180
Western Canada Flour Mills Company	3,969,778
Canadian Northern Railway Company	234,614,990
Mexican Electric Light Company	11,892,772
Toronto Brewing and Malting Association	
Mackenzie & Mann, Limited	
Canadian Countryman	

Total \$769,803,510

D. Lorne McGibbon, Montreal.

Pres. Ames, Holden, McCready Ltd.	\$ 3,032,208
Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company	10,719,126
La Rose Consolidated Mines Company	7,650,588
Atlantic Sugar Refineries Ltd.	4,000,000
Dir. Eastern Trust Company	10,732,437

Total \$36,134,359

R. B. Angus, Montreal, Que.

Pres. Bank of Montreal	\$ 254,705,044
Dir. Canadian North-West Land Company, Limited	1,996,032
Laurentide Company, Limited	6,198,453
Toronto Ferry Company, Limited	
Royal Trust Company	*1,000,000
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company	116,058,850
and Member Executive Committee, Canadian Pacific Ry Co.	1,000,000,000
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company	52,631,790

Total \$1,432,590,169

Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Montreal, Que.

Pres. and Chairman Canadian Pacific Railway Company	\$1,000,000,000
Dir. Canadian North-West Land Company, Limited	1,996,032
Bank of Montreal	254,705,044
Royal Trust Company	*1,000,000
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company	116,058,850

Total \$1,373,759,926

Herbert S. Holt, Montreal, Que.

Pres. Kaministiquia Power Company, Limited	\$ 4,334,608
Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company	33,436,858
Montreal Trust Company	1,861,667
Royal Bank of Canada	181,680,543
Vice-Pres. Dominion Textile Company, Limited	15,043,326
2nd Vice-Pres. Acadia Coal Company, Limited	
Dir. Canada Paper Company, Limited	*323,700
Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited	11,607,734
Canadian General Electric Company, Limited	15,522,253
Canadian Pacific Railway Company	1,000,000,000
Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada	7,095,442
London Street Railway Company	1,242,758
Montreal Cotton Company	7,438,141
Monterey Railway, Light and Power Company	11,070,460
Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited	8,548,547
Price Bros. and Company, Limited	16,870,382
Shawinigan Water and Power Company	21,063,717
Steel Company of Canada, Limited	28,915,550
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	43,900,885
Canadian Auto Bus Company	*10,000,000

Total \$1,420,566,571

Chas. R. Hosmer, Montreal, Que.

Pres. Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited	\$ 8,548,547
Ritz-Carlton Hotel Company, Limited	
Vice-Pres. Canada Starch Company, Limited	
Commercial Cable Company	*23,000,000
Dir. Acadia Coal Company, Limited	
Canada Paper Company, Limited	*332,700
Canadian Cottons, Limited	12,718,423
Canadian Pacific Railway Company	1,000,000,000
Caledonia Springs Company, Limited	
Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada	7,353,461
Dominion Express Company	*2,000,000
Dominion Textile Company, Limited	15,043,326
Kaministiquia Power Company, Limited	4,338,608
Laurentide Company, Limited	6,198,453
C. Meredith and Company, Limited	
Bank of Montreal	254,705,044
Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company	33,436,858
Royal Trust Company	*1,000,000
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	43,900,885
West Kootenay Power and Light Company	*2,000,000

Total \$1,415,176,505

Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Montreal, Que., and London, England.

Governor Hudson's Bay Company	\$ 10,404,835
Pres. Royal Trust Company	*1,000,000
Hon. Pres. Bank of Montreal	254,705,044
Dir. Canada North-West Land Company, Limited	1,996,032
Dominion Coal Company, Limited	32,255,020
and Member Executive Committee Canadian Pacific Railway Company	1,000,000,000
London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, Limited	4,557,980
Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada	1,625,886
Paton Manufacturing Company of Sherbrooke	892,362
Standard Loan Company	2,700,000

Total \$1,310,187,159

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G. E. Drummond, Montreal



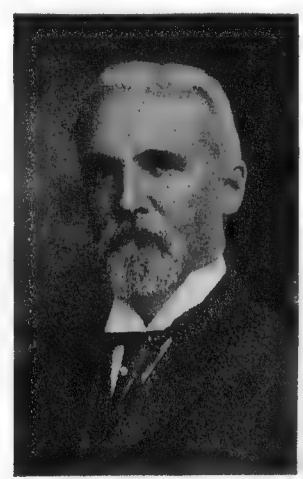
Nathaniel Curry, Montreal



Senator Jaffray, Toronto



A. M. Nanton, Winnipeg



W. D. Matthews, Toronto

What Parliament Has Done

A Review of the Recent Session What the Corporations Got and what the People Got

(By The Guide Special Correspondent at Ottawa)

Now that the hurly-burly of an unusually strenuous session of Parliament is over and the men who were elected to represent the interests of the people have gone to their homes for the next five or six months, opportunity is afforded to consider what they really succeeded in accomplishing on behalf of the plain people of the Dominion—the producers, the wage earners generally, and the members of the business community whose bank accounts are so small as not to entitle them to be considered as even remotely connected with the “big interests.” If one of the plain people were to ask a member of the Government of the day, or of the Parliament, what has really been accomplished to better conditions and to make life easier for the struggling majority it would be difficult for that person to put his finger upon a single progressive piece of legislation, with the possible exception of the Parcels Post Bill, still in a nebulous state and having yet to run the gauntlet of powerful interests in connection with its working out in detail. On the other hand the Parliamentarian would not be able to truthfully say that anything has happened, or any legislation been put through the House, which in any way loosens the hold the people of special privilege have upon the country.

Railway Subsidies

It might, of course, be quite truthfully asserted that the railways, more par-

ticularly the Mackenzie and Mann enterprises, did not get all they were after. Doubtless they wanted more in the way of subsidies and loans than was granted to them, but, it is equally true, that if the Government had proposed to hand out twice as much, Parliament would have voted the money without a much greater show of protest. Then it is a safe betting proposition that the two knights of the realm who own and control the Canadian Northern enterprises will come back again and few will be disposed to blame them if they know that the Government and Parliament will grant them what they ask for. There are a lot of people in Canada, other than railway magnates, prepared to dip into the public treasury, if its proper guardians are careless about the care of the cash taken from the people by way of tariff and excise taxation. So that after all the blame rests rather on the shoulders of Parliament than on the promoters of big enterprises, who think they are entitled to assistance whenever they need it.

It is a perfectly safe assertion to make that never in the history of the Canadian Parliament have the estimates received such scant consideration although many, many millions more were voted than ever before. This was doubtless due in a large measure to the absolute refusal on the part of the Government to consider anything but the ill-fated Naval Bill. The fiscal year closes on March 31, but

day after day the measure under which it was proposed to spend thirty-five millions of money without referring the matter to the people was pressed forward. The result was that when the end of the fiscal year was at hand Premier Borden went to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and asked him, on behalf of the opposition, to consent to one sixth of the estimates being voted practically without discussion. Much to the chagrin of a large group of his followers, who wanted to refuse supply and thereby force an election, Sir Wilfrid assented. In doing this he was actuated by two reasons. In the first place he did not desire to be accused of blocking anything else but the Naval Bill. In the second place he knew that the man who stands in the way of a Government handing out the regular proportion of cash each month is in a fair way to become unpopular with a large number of people. So the one sixth was voted. Subsequently supply was taken up on a few odd occasions during the month of April.

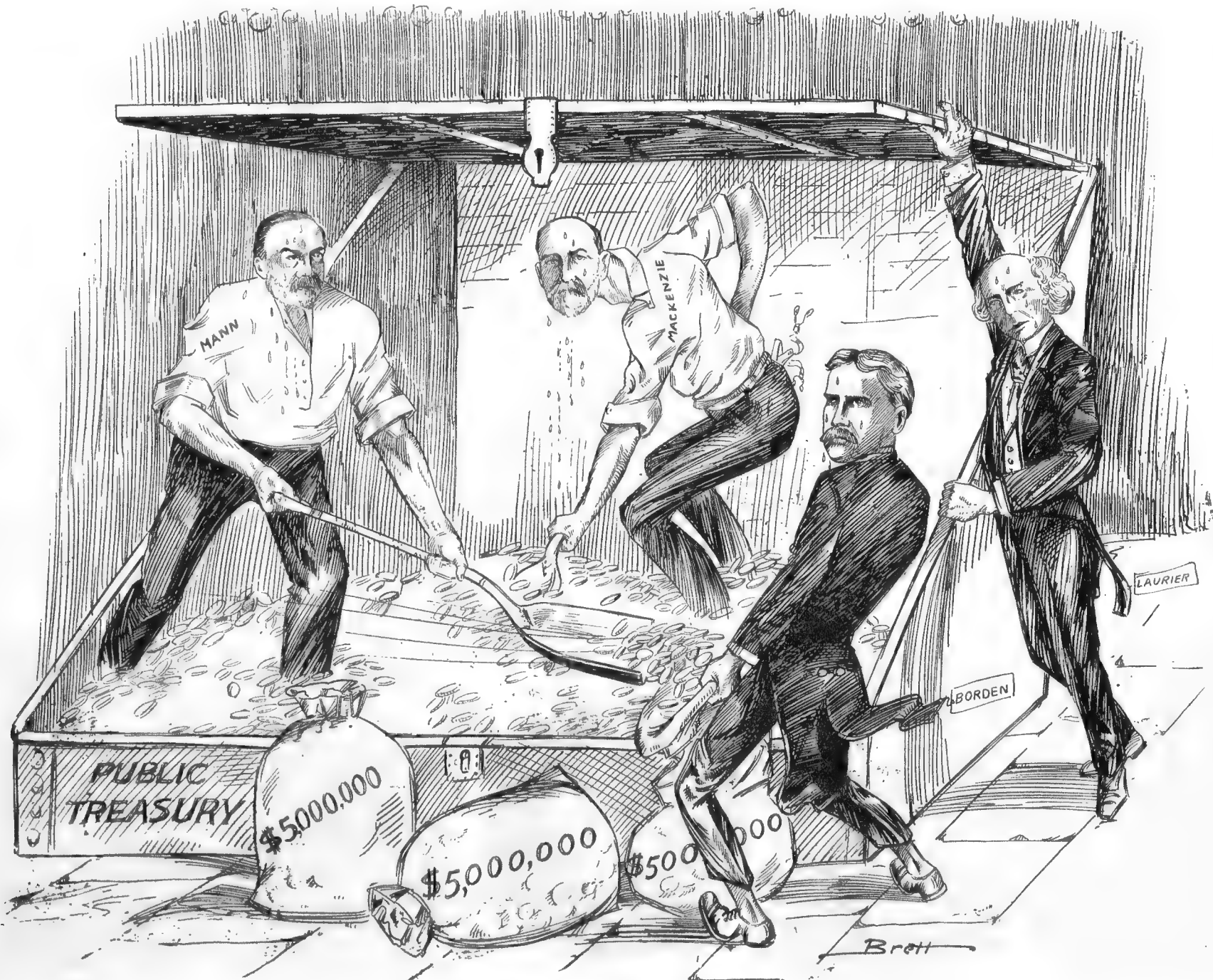
Comfort Before Duty

Then came May and a few days of warm weather. The arrival of the first touch of summer always has a peculiar effect upon Parliament, and more particularly upon the members of an opposition. Supporters of a Government, the majority of whom have nothing to do but wait around and listen for the division bells, naturally find that time hangs heavily on their hands and are eager for

the session to close. Opposition members, who have more scope for the exercise of whatever talents they may possess, are more inclined to be full of fight and, if they are worked up a bit, often declared that before such and such a measure is allowed to go through they are prepared to remain in the capital “until the snow flies.” But one touch of summer heat makes the whole Parliamentary world akin. Opposition and ministerial supporters alike become obsessed with the idea that the only important event that can really happen is prorogation. Some of the keenest critics, once they get the we-want-to-go-home-to-our-wives-and-families microbe into their system, become listless and apathetic. They show open displeasure at such “die hards” on their own side as F. B. Carvell or Hon. H. R. Emmerson, who are disposed to keep up the fight to the last moment. When this stage of the session is reached the Government of the day knows that it is possible to get almost anything through with a minimum of discussion. And it was at this stage of the session last closed that the great bulk of the main estimates, twenty-three millions of supplementaries, the railway subsidies and loans, were rushed through.

That the Liberal leaders did not possess an easy conscience over the way in which they allowed the estimates to be “railroaded” in the dying days of the session

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THE GREAT CRIME

The Mail Bag

AGITATORS

Editor, Guide:—You say that the term "agitators" has been applied to the organized farmers in a spirit of contempt. No worse fate could be imagined for a country than that its farmers should be content with unjust conditions. The farmer is at present laboring under a sense of wrong and injustice which is telling upon every foot-pound of his output. "Farmers' agitations," as expressive of righteous discontent are a national asset. The farmer seeking better conditions is out not only for his own good but also for the good of the nation to which he belongs.

WELLWISHER.

MORTGAGE CO'S. CHARGES

Editor, Guide:—I have just received a second loan on my farm from another company. They are blanketing the first loan held by another company, and I think they charged me something awful for putting the loan through. My first loan was with a life insurance company, and I took out a policy on my life for further security. Now, when I took out this second loan they held back four years' premiums on my policy in advance. Lawyers' fees were \$22.75. They held back \$40.00 for adjustment, blanketing fees which they said were not settled yet, and I received a cheque later for \$7.50 out of the \$40.00. I paid \$1.50 discount on the first cheque, and 20 cents on the last one, and \$5.60 appraisers' fees. This all comes out of an \$800 loan. The first company is the Excelsior Life and the second the Edinburg Canadian Mortgage Co. Hoping you can make use of these facts.

MIKE RIELLY.
Milden, Sask.
May 7, 1913.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

Editor, Guide:—We are doing well in co-operative buying as far as our funds go and we are in hopes of increasing our saving by buying more all the time. We bought a car of coal at a total cost of \$7.00 per ton when our local dealer was charging \$9.50 for the same quality.
34 Tons of Coal, saving \$2.50 per ton.....\$ 85.00
6,000 lbs. Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour, saved 65 cents.... 39.00
750 lbs. Evaporated Apples, saved 5½ cents per lb..... 41.25
Saved in hard cash.....\$165 25
I may say I am strongly in favor of co-operative buying and it is plainly to be seen by these figures that it is a paying proposition. Our town dealers try to cry down this system and when they see the goods going into the country they look very annoyed.

THOS. J. SEARS,
Findlater P.O., Sask. Sec.-Treas.,
Sunset G.G.A.

SOMEWHAT SARCASTIC

Editor, Guide:—The resolution passed by the Grain Growers' Association of Nut Mountain district shows them to be men of peace, and not of war. It's evident they look no higher than the nut trees of that mountain, and see no danger from Germany or any other quarter (and if they look now they

will see less than before). Are not the rulers of Germany and England (first cousins by-the-bye) kissing and embracing each other, as cousins should do, and mankind in general as well. Our prime minister, also our respected late premier, may now see the folly of either ships at home or abroad, for all is peace and goodwill on earth. Now, I am a man of peace also, but it's well to be prepared. Who knows that that sly old fox, Uncle Sam, may not dream one of these nights that he would like to embrace our Queen of Snow. Lately our respected Uncle has ordered home two of his most powerful men-of-war ships. Why, that looks rather suspicious, boys of Nut Mountain. Uncle Sam may find another General Jackson, or he may summon Old Hickory back again. Anyhow, it's well to be prepared. I would respectfully suggest to our Honorable

Calgary to Edmonton, and now they are trying to build one from Edmonton to Wainwright. Now, would it not be better if they would spend a little of this money in fixing up some of the country roads, so that we could get over them with a wagon? The other day one of my neighbors went to town and got a ton and a half of coal. He had eight miles to go and it took him a day and a half to make that distance. You can imagine what the roads are like. As near as I can see they always say they are short of money. It seems to me that if they would tax the speculators and land grafters they would have money enough to have good roads. But the way it is now, it's only the poor farmers who pay such high taxes, and it looks to me as if part of it goes into the grafters' pockets, for we never see any or hear about it. I think it is

analysis, and the report is as I expected: "Composed practically of cotton and shoddy." Those who are not in the know think they are buying wool. Thus the poor farmer is diddled on every hand and by men who boast of their great regard for the dignity and honor of Canadian commercial relationships. Yours, etc.

TWEED.

AUCTIONEERS' CHARGES

Editor, Guide:—If we are not satisfied with the law I understand that we get space in the Mail Bag to talk that matter over. Now here in Central Alberta I see that the auctioneer charges the farmers 5 per cent. when he sells their property, and thus the farmer has to pay him all the way from \$150 to \$600 per day. One farmer, I understand, advertised an auction sale and was going to auctioneer his goods off himself. Then Mr. Auctioneer came along in the morning and told him he could not as it was against the law and so he had to hang his nose down and give the auctioneer his 5 per cent. again. I looked it up in my law book and that says a merchant cannot auction his own goods off. Does this apply to a farmer as well? Seems to me that if it does that men did not make that law. Some reckless fellow must have made it.

PETER STUBB.
Bruderheim, Alta.

CAR ORDER BOOK

Editor, Guide:—Each winter now there is a good deal of dissatisfaction in nearly every district in the West in regard to the car shortage and the unfair allotting of cars. The farmers who are close to the railway are generally able to get threshed and get a car or two away before those who live at a distance are even able to get threshed, especially if they are helping their neighbors. Then those farmers who have been able to take advantage of the better prices of the early market place their order again in the car book, probably before the less fortunate ones, who have to draw their grain a long distance, and take their turn before them.

To remedy this and give everyone a chance to get some grain on the market before the close of navigation, could not two or more lists be kept in the car order book, the first for farmers who have not loaded a car since threshing, the second for second car men and so on, those on the first list to be supplied before the second one is started. I do not think it could be any more complicated than the existing system, to judge from the appearance of the present lists on the car books.

A LONG DISTANCE MAN.
Sask.

QUESTIONS ON SUFFRAGE

Editor, Guide:—As we so often see articles and cartoons in The Guide intended to lead us to believe in the cause of equal suffrage for women, I will briefly state some of the objections as I see them. Now I don't want it understood that I am opposed to the cause, for as yet I have been unable to decide which way I would vote, if it came to a vote, but I think it is a subject which we should consider well before deciding. We are constantly being told

Continued on Page 27



DIRECTORS OF GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.

JOHN KENNEDY
Winnipeg

F. W. GREEN
Moose Jaw

E. J. FREAM
Calgary

J. MORRISON
Yellow Grass

WM. MOFFATT
Winnipeg

J. A. MAHARG
Moose Jaw

T. A. CRERAR
Winnipeg

R. MCKENZIE
Winnipeg

HON. GEO. LANGLEY
Regina

Premier that he asks Parliament for say \$70,000,000 to build fortresses along our boundary to protect us from the south. And I would recommend the employment of some of our Irish brethren, say from Belfast.

"For it is the capital of the finest nation,

Wid charming pisintry upon the faithful sod,

Fighting like devils for conciliation,

An' hating each other for the love of God."

Ah! my dear brethren of Nut Mountain, it's all useless, I fear. We will have to pay the piper whether Mr. Borden or Mr. Laurier calls on us to stand and deliver. I am, like yourselves,

HOAXED.

GOOD ROADS

Editor, Guide:—I am writing in regard to the bad roads that we have to put up with in some parts of the West. In this district we have seven months that we cannot get over the roads with a half ton of coal on a wagon. They have built an automobile road from

time for us farmers to look into this, and not let the grafters and speculators get away with all our hard-earned money to build automobile roads with.

GUSS KUNISH

Bruce, Alberta.

DEAR CLOTHING

Editor, Guide:—The Guide comes my way every week and I have also had a copy ordered for the folks in the Old Country. I am especially interested in your cartoon in your issue of May 17, depicting the manufacturer and the farmer on the question of dear clothing in this country. I am in the woolen trade and was trained in its every branch, and when I speak of tweeds I mean woollen cloth. The farmers of the West are not only being oppressed with prices but they are also being cheated. I have before me at the present moment patterns and prices from Canadian manufacturers. These seem remarkably cheap and their good points are trotted out to effect a sale—or rather their imaginary good points. They are styled "Scotch Tweeds," etc., etc. I have had these patterns sent home to the competent authorities for

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

IN A WINNIPEG CAFE

I wait in the cafe because I must since the white-robed divinity who deigns to act as a mediator between the chef



and myself in the matter of soups has departed to the kitchen regions and has not returned. As I wait I watch the people thronging in. First comes a very little man with a very large moustache and a very stiff back-bone as if by these artificial means he can delude the public into thinking him a sixty-fourth of an inch taller than he really is. Hard on his heels comes a tall raw-boned old-country man in tweeds, trouser bottoms turned up, hands in pocket and chin protruding. He disdains the assistance of the head waiter and stalks off to a seat of his own choosing. A timid little mouse of a woman appears diffidently in the doorway and is promptly shown to the worst seat available, against which she is too shy to protest. I see, looming just behind her, a sleek Canadian business man whose manner oozes prosperity and patronage and at his elbow that other type of man who loves to nod

familiarly to the waiter on the assumption that he has been lunching in this fashionable resort for so many years that he has come to be regarded as a member of the family.

Then as it comes to about ten minutes past full noon-tide they come thronging in—grave business men, who digest big deals with their chops; quiet well-tailored business girls; husbands and wives, who, complacently sure of each other, are intensely interested in what is going on around them; lovers who are oblivious to everything but each other; loud voiced men who talk to the gallery and make an ostentatious display of wealth; youths whose faces are just beginning to be moulded into lines of weakness or of strength and nervous people, peering about and rubbing their hands aimlessly together.

The Puree Mongole—a polite way of saying pea soup—has arrived, which breaks in upon my reflections and my mind wanders on other things until I see the sweet-faced little cashier rise unobtrusively from her place and touching a departing guest on the arm apparently remind him politely and gently that there is a popular prejudice in favor of paying for one's meals. It is done so very quietly that I think hardly anyone notices what has happened.

While I am still wondering whether his lapse was accidental or intentional the voice of the big breezy blond haired lady at the next table reaches me, "Boy," she says to the head waiter, "will you please hurry our waitress a little. We've been waiting for fifteen minutes and haven't had our orders taken yet."

Boy, indeed! The head waiter gives her a withering look and walks away with a very good imitation of deafness. I give a swift glance at the woman and am surprised to see her laughing.

"Now I've done it," she says ruefully to the lady with her. "He is mortally offended because I called him a boy. Heaven only knows when we will get served now."

But just then the manager comes through. She stops him and laughingly

explains the situation and of course the wheels begin to move with accelerated speed.

The tart little woman on the other side of me has just sent back her soup for the second time when I come back to her from the blonde haired lady. She explains for the benefit of the company generally that if there is one thing more than another which she cannot abide it is cold soup, her voice following the waitress who is flouncing out with it. As there is no one left to talk to she subsides into a rumble of all-round discontent.

I am musing on all these people and speculating as to their various aims in life when the waitress comes back and moves the check a little closer to my hand as a polite intimation that a cafe at mid-day is not the place for dreaming and I arise and depart.

But if you visit any of the large cafes during exhibition week you will find them all there still going the same old round of grumbling and laughing and chatting, and of course eating.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

COUNTRY LIFE NOT AS BAD AS IT'S PAINTED

Dear Miss Beynon:—We have taken The Guide for several months and I have become much interested in the Homemakers and Sunshine pages. I greatly appreciated the Mothers Number. I am just a young mother, with one blessed baby a year old. I have always given him plenty of fresh air, day and night. He has never missed his daily bath and I have been very careful to keep his bottle sweet. He has never been ill and is very jolly and good natured. I never put a diaper on him that has been wet without rinsing well and drying outdoors if possible.

To cure or prevent chaffing I find the following powder excellent: two tablespoons cornstarch, one level teaspoon each of boracic acid and oxide of zinc; add a pinch of powdered aris root if you wish it perfumed. Shake well in a tightly covered jar or bottle. I believe in making babies comfortable and then leaving them to their own devices as much as possible. I would love to rock mine to sleep, but there is only about one third of the time that I could do so, and if he got the habit he would cry when I am too busy. As it is he goes off happily without. I have never been able to carry him about while I worked, as some do. It has been all I could do to carry myself about, as I have not been strong since. But when he was very little I would take him up often for a few minutes to rest him and put him back in a different position. And now, as he squirms about the floor and plays, I laugh and chat with him as I work and he seems to enjoy it.

I have just been reading the sketch, "Why we Left the Farm." I wondered what the writer would have done in a one room sod shack—we have graduated from ours to a two roomed log house. Of course, in a new country things are looked at differently. But there are many just as cultured and refined women on the homesteads, living in shacks, making up extra beds on the floor in harvest time and clearing them away before breakfast, or milking cows, feeding calves, pigs and chickens, besides looking after the babies and the garden, while hubby is away working. And I do not think they are losing their dignity, nor are they utterly to be pitied. A future generation will rise up to call them country builders and heroines.

But unfortunately we do not live in the future and some times, when the flesh is weak, the spirit also grows weary.

Then it is an inspiration to read the letters of other women. How brave some of them are, and I think those who are strong should help the weaker with kindly sympathy and not condemn them if, when the burden is too heavy to bear alone, they write of their difficulties—domestic or otherwise. I do not think any man was ever reformed by his wife running around among the neighbors telling tales or that she was helped either. But I know myself how intolerable a thing may become when borne in secret for years, and to get another person's point of view may change it wonderfully. I think, Miss Beynon, that is one great advantage of your club. Matters of all kinds can be discussed impersonally.

My married life has been very happy, excepting for rather poor health, but am living in hopes of being all right by and by. I fear this letter is not of much use, except to fill the waste basket, but I have enjoyed having my little chat. I do not have a chance to talk to my own sex very often, but more than I used to. When I see what the last five years have done for this district, I hope great things for the future.

"ALICE."

P.S.—Just a word to Lizzie Farmer. My own girlhood was pretty hard, although I hired in the city. Don't think the farm has a monopoly of hard work or ingratitude. But there was more happiness in store for me than I dreamed of even, and I hope the future may be as kind to her. There is a law of compensation in all things. The good will come to us some time, if we do right.

OATMEAL COOKIES AND CHOKE-CHERRY MARMALADE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I read your page every week and find it very helpful. I am sending a recipe for oatmeal cookies and hope it will help someone: 1 cup flour, two-thirds cup brown sugar, one-half teaspoon soda; one-half teaspoon salt, three cups oatmeal, one-half cup butter or lard. Mix with a little sour milk or water.

Who has tried making choke-cherry marmalade or syrup, as it is very hard to make into jelly? Last year we did up over forty quarts, half of it we mixed with rhubarb—half rhubarb and half choke-cherry, pressed through the collander after being boiled. Then I put a cup of sugar to 2 cups of juice and boiled half an hour. Then sealed up tight. We all liked it very much. The children like it on their bread to school.

"CANADIAN."

A GOOD WORD FOR OUR MAIDS

Dear Miss Beynon:—At home and a happy wife and mother. I am the mother of five hearty, healthy children, full of life and ambition. Two girls and three boys, the oldest nine and the youngest ten months. We have lived in Canada eight years this spring. Came here from the state of Iowa and I have been back once in that time. I am not much of a hand to take children away from home very long for there is no place like home for the little ones.

We certainly think Canada is a wonderful place. I love the broad open prairie. It always makes me feel so free and independent. We always try and keep cheerful. I think it makes everything go better no matter what takes place. When one has a poor crop what is the use of worrying and fretting over it?

We always keep a good bit of help around us, especially in summer, but always have been lucky to get good help outdoor and in. It made me feel so bad when I read the letter from Lorna Doone. It certainly did sound awful to me when

she said good girls were getting scarcer all the time.

Well I do believe we do not run on to any of that class of girls in our broad open country. I can say our maids are classed in with the mistress as they should be if they are good enough to do our work.

I always keep help and have had a great many girls. My girls have always been great companions to me. I do think if people would treat their help better it would be easier to get good help. Do you not think it is woman's duty to uphold woman kind? Let us pray in silence for those unfortunates instead of publishing their fame. I do think we should look on the bright side of life. We must all try and do the best we know how. It brings better disposition in our children and I do believe there never was a cloud but what has a silvery lining, for when one is once married we should try and make the best of things, for we either take the step for the worse or the better and do try and make it the better. Now I do hope I have not worn my welcome out. I read the letters in The Guide every week and I do so feel that I would like to help some one. Wishing you every success in your good work.

PRAIRIE LOVER.

SORRY FOR UNFORTUNATE WIVES

Dear Miss Beynon:—As I have always enjoyed your page and look for it first every week, I thought I would drop you a line.

I have just been reading Discontented's letter of May 14 and feel very sorry for her, but do not know by experience as my husband always gives me money to buy for myself as far as means will permit.

Enclosed please find 10 cents for the two booklets named "How to Teach the Truth to Children" and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World," as I have two little girls. The oldest is just old enough to ask questions which often I do not know how to answer.

FARMER'S WIFE.

THE GATEWAY TO HEALTH—THE TEETH

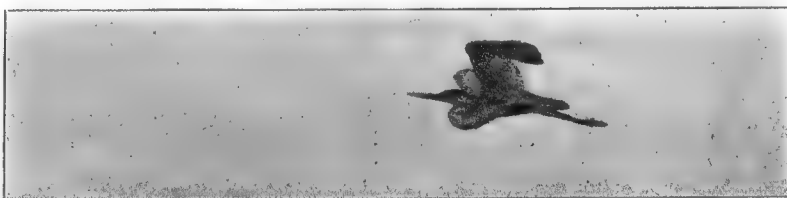
By Jacob Sobel, M.D., in Mother's Magazine

It would seem almost unnecessary in this health era to offer any advice or suggestions as to a proposition so self-evident as the care of the mouth and teeth; and yet when I tell you that in the public school population of some 700,000 in the Greater City of New York, from sixty to seventy per cent. of the children have decayed teeth and unclean mouths of various degrees of severity, and that a very large proportion of parents are difficult to convince of the need and importance of caring for these parts, you will understand the magnitude of the problem which confronts the Department of Health. The same state of affairs exists practically in every other city.

What I desire to tell you is from the standpoint of the physician rather than that of the dentist.

Parents owe it to themselves and their offspring to become familiar with mouth

Continued on Page 40



Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON



THE BALKANS DURING THE ARMISTICE

PICNIC DAYS

I know what my boys and girls are living for these days—picnics. Have I guessed right? You see I have been there myself and have watched the weather signs anxiously to see whether or not it was going to rain. It generally did, if I remember rightly and the grown folk were apt to be balky about going. They wanted a mild, sunshiny day with a cool breeze from the north, not big enough to be windy and not still enough to let the mosquitoes bother. They didn't want a cloud in the sky and they objected if it was too hot but we kiddies didn't mind either rain or mosquitoes. I suppose children are much the same today.

City children have picnics too, I am glad to say and every few days during the hot part of the summer we see street cars bulging with little ones making a noisy progress up the street. Their shrieks nearly deafen us, but who can blame them when they are off to picnic land all starched up in clean frocks and suits and over-flowing with happiness.

If you were to meet the train that brings them back to the city at night you would see a very different crowd tumble off it—a hundred tired, dirty little urchins, with a nasty feeling in every one of the hundred little stomachs from their owners eating more ice cream, pop corn, candies, cake and pie than would be good for several hundred small folk.

But I am glad picnics are still the fashion and hope that each of you can go to at least one this summer and have a perfectly glorious time.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE FARMER HEROES

Dear Dixie Patton,—I am only a little girl eight years old, but I would like to enter your hero competition. I didn't know what a hero was, so I asked mother, and she said it was someone who sacrificed himself for others.

Father took me to Edmonton last fall, and after going there I think most all the people in the country must be heroes, because in the city everything that I saw or had was so much nicer than what I see on the farm. As I didn't see any farms up there, I suppose the country people use up all the worst things, and send up all the nice things for the city people to enjoy, which I think was very kind of them. Hoping this will take a prize which will make up for not living in the city.

VIALOUX SULMAN, Age 8 years.

AN UNSELFISH LITTLE MAN

There were once two little boys named Johnnie and Willie. Johnnie was older than Willie. The two little boys used to wander across the fields of an evening for a walk. One night they did not know that they were going too far. It grew dark and foggy and the two little boys were lost. Poor little Willie grew tired and Johnny picked him up and carried him. Soon they came to a shed. They went in and laid on the

ground. "I am cold," said Willie. Then Johnny took off his coat and wrapped it around Willie. The parents of the two boys were worried. Soon there was a search party out looking for the two little boys. When they were found they were unconscious. They were taken to a fire and wrapped in blankets. Willie soon came around and was soon as lively as ever. Johnny never knew his parents again. He said, "I hope Willie is alive," and then the little hero closed his eyes and died.

REGINALD LOCK, Age 13 years.
Langvale, Man.

A few years ago in a village in the county of C, in England, lived a family of three girls and one boy with their parents. They had never been very far away from home but had often read of many interesting places and things outside their village and their growing minds travelled many miles whilst they, of course, still lived in the same place and went to school.

The greatest event that happened to them was the installing of a new school master in their village school, for the old school master had taught for more than 30 years and, of course, was of the old school type, who taught better manners than scholarship.

The children found it very difficult at first to get accustomed to the new ways of their school and master, but when they grew to know his methods and understood that he was a friend in real earnest, they learned to love and respect him very much and were truly sorry to say good-bye when the time came for them to leave school and go out into the wide world and earn their own living.

JAMES M. STEVENSON, Age 11.

A DOG TO THE RESCUE

Once a steamer stopped for a few minutes at a wharf on a river. It was full of passengers. Among them was a nurse with a child in her arms. As she stood leaning over the vessel, the child sprang from her arms and fell into the river. At once a cry was raised, and everyone rushed to see what was the matter.

A gentleman who was sitting on the deck reading a book rose quickly and went to the nurse. He asked for some article the child had worn. She handed him a tiny apron she had torn off in her attempt to save the child.

He took it to a splendid Newfoundland dog who was eagerly watching his master's face. The gentleman pointed first to the apron and then to the spot where the child had gone under the water. In an instant the noble dog leaped into the rushing stream. By this time the excitement on board was intense.

Some persons on shore, who had seen the accident, got a boat and rowed off to search for the child though they hardly expected to find it alive. Just at that moment the dog was seen, far away, with something in his mouth. The noble creature had found the child,

and was holding it fast by its clothes.

The men in the boat pulled with all their might, and at last reached the dog. The child was still alive, and soon both dog and child were safe in the boat, which was then rowed back to the steamer.

The young mother rushed forward. Giving a glance to satisfy herself that the child was really alive, she sank on her knees beside the dog, threw her arms around his neck and burst into tears.

Not many could view the sight unmoved; and as she caressed his shaggy head, she looked up to his owner and said: "O sir, I must have this dog. I am rich; take all I have—everything—but give me my child's preserver."

The gentleman smiled, and patting the dog's head, said, "I am very glad, madam, that he has been of service, but nothing in the world could make me part with him."

The dog looked as though he perfectly understood what they were talking about; and having shaken himself he lay down at his master's feet, with an expression in his large eyes that said more plainly than words, "No, nothing shall part us."

MARGARET AVERILL.
Box 117, Clanwilliam, Man.

PIONEER FARMERS

Twenty years ago in Alberta many hardy men and women came out to the great West to hunt a living on homesteads.

Seventy miles north-west of Calgary lived a family who had just recently come to Alberta, and they were very poor. They had eight of a family. They just had enough money to buy lumber to build a shack with a roof of sod. There was not enough money left to buy lumber for a door so they put up a piece of canvas to use for the purpose.

The children had no boots or stockings. The weather was sixty below zero and the children and parents lived through it all with the ground as a floor. They kept on good fires so the shack was not freezing after all.

It was seventy miles from a store and everything was very high priced. The father would take a load of hay in, for which he only got three to four dollars, and this money had to go for a sack of flour. He then would start back on his long trip.

These people were very brave to take life as it came. They went to church with their shabby every-day clothes on. They lived there till better days came and now they are very well off.

FLORA M. MORRISON.
Okotoks, Alta.

A GHOST STORY

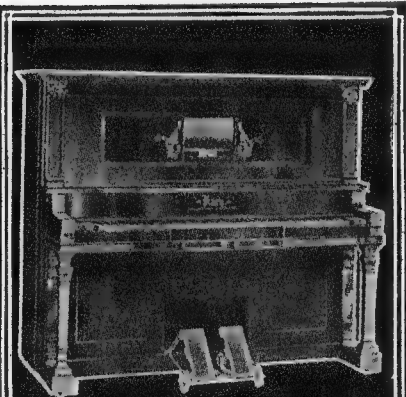
Once there was a boy and his father was dead, but he had a mother and a sister. They were trying to keep him at college. He was a boy that did not waste his money going to all the sports and amusements that the others went to. One day the boys were talking about what they had shot, so this boy said that he "shot a ba." He meant he shot a bear. They did not believe him, and made fun of him calling him "shot a ba."

One night when they were out for sport the other boys had seen a ghost six miles out of town and they told this boy. He said he did not believe in ghosts and was not afraid of one. They told him he would be afraid if he saw this one.

One evening about dusk they brought a spirited horse for him and begged him to go along with them to see the ghost.

Five or six of them went along expecting to see this fellow get a good scare. When they were within about a mile of the place they stopped and let this boy go on alone, but he was not afraid. Soon he saw something white moving into the bushes, out again, then in. His horse was frightened but he made it go on. Then it went up on a stump. He made his horse go up to it and it went right on the horse back behind him. He threw his arm around it and made the horse go. He passed the boys and cried to them, "I've got the ghost, I've got the ghost," and went straight to the asylum. They found out it was a woman who had run away. The boy got along all right in college and the boys all liked him afterwards.

VELMA I. CHRISTIAN, Age 12.



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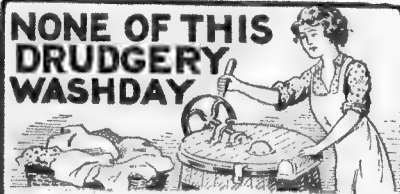
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later in the season. Ship at once and take ad-
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LIVE HENS

(Not necessarily laying)..... Per lb. 15c
Roosters " 13c
Turkeys " 17c
Ducks " 17c
Butter, No. 1, tubs or bricks " 21c
Butter, No. 2, tubs or bricks " 18c
Dressed Veal: current market price
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Cash sent immedi-
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on request.

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108 Lusted Street, Winnipeg

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild



A SUMMERY FIELD OF DAISIES

WHERE TO SEND FOR PATTERNS AND BOOKLETS

There seems to be some confusion about
where to send for the patterns and book-
lets. Orders for patterns should be
addressed to The Pattern Department of
The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg,
Man.

Direct your orders for "How to Teach
the Truth to Children," "The Most
Beautiful Story in the World" or
"Maternity" to me at the address given
below.

I think most of you know by this time
what these booklets are. The little five
cent booklet entitled "How to Teach the
Truth to Children" illustrates the use
of the floral and animal world in breaking
to children the great fact of the generation
of life. It is very simple and very detailed
in its treatment of a subject that must
needs be most delicately handled.

"The Most Beautiful Story in the
World" is a ten cent booklet which may
be given to older children to read, ex-
plaining practically the same truths of
life only in a slightly different way.

There are those I know who think this
subject should not be brought to the
attention of small children at all and I am
not sure but I am one of them, but the
point is that if the parents do not tell
their little ones someone else will almost
surely do so. Or if they are not told they
will see the reproduction of life all about
them in the animal world and promptly
discredit the doctor's satchel and the
cabbage leaf theory.

In teaching these truths to children,
however, it should be impressed upon
their minds that they must not discuss
these subjects with their playmates under
any circumstances, that it is a secret
between themselves and mother or father.
Too great stress cannot be laid upon this
point. In the unwholesome discussion
of these problems among children lies
the great menace to youthful modesty
and morality.

Lastly I should like to say that parents
should teach their children great modesty
about their persons and should respect it
themselves. Little boys or girls should
not be asked to bath in the same tub at
the same time, nor allowed to. You
cannot begin too early to plant in the
youthful mind the conception of personal
privacy and dignity.

The price of "Maternity" is five cents
a copy.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.
Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Miss Beynon:—May I come again.
I thoroughly enjoy reading the Country
Homemakers and the Sunshine Circle.
I would like to become a member of the

Sunshine, but do not know what the fee is.
I see there is a great discussion in the
Country Homemakers about husband and
wife, and I see that there are a great many
things that I do not agree with, and may
the time soon come that husband and
wife should treat each other as God meant
them to be. I honestly believe if husband
and wife are Christians they should be
able to work together with only one purse,
as an old saying is, and it seems to be true,
"That we are not going to take the money
with us when we depart out of this life."

Now let us turn to our fallen sisters.
If a mother should warn her daughters
when they start out in the world, and
if the white slave traffic was made away
with, I think the world would be better
off. I do pity them and have the same
mind as Autumn and other readers of
the Sunshine column.

I have some clothes here for a two year
old or three years and would be glad
to forward them to anybody that was
in need of some. Have underwaists,
undershirts and night dresses and aprons.
I had them given me and I find they are
too big for my little girl; she is only
seventeen months old next Wednesday.
If anyone is in need of such my address is
with the editor of the Sunshine Guild,
and let me know as soon as possible.

Well, as I have no help to bring to your
circle such as household recipes and hints,
I will draw to a close. Hoping that this
will escape the waste basket and appear
in print. I will close by wishing the dear
editor, sisters and readers of The Guide
every success.

APRIL JEWEL.

THE PRAIRIE CHILD AND THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Let it be admitted that the day school
does not turn out citizens with the highest
ideals of life, with the best developed in
them, and we have to look around to
discover what part of their training is
lacking. We do not have to look far, for
the Sunday school teaching interwoven
with the day school training makes for
the complete citizen.

Much attention is being given just now
in educational circles to the Montessori
system, an Italian method of training
the young. The idea is "to catch them
young and train them by instinct." The
natural bent of a child is closely watched
and if that child has any particular in-
clination or gift, he or she is placed under
the special supervision of an expert in
that branch of study. To be an expert
is one thing, but to be able to get down
to a child's mind is another. A child's
conception of things, its sense of time, is
not our conception or sense. Now it
may be quite easy to explain a single

Bible story or a parable to the Sunday
school class, but all the while the children
are hastening on to the age when they
learn by instinct that they possess some-
thing apart and yet connected with their
body and mind and that is just the age
the teacher has to be watching for.
That is the time when the sympathetic
teacher, the man or woman who has
gained the confidence of his or her pupils
can lay a sure foundation and that is
why it is so important to be able to "get
down" to the level of the young mind.

The Value of the Sunday School

In a young country such as ours, with
so many dollar worshippers passing to
and fro, it is of the utmost importance
for the present and ultimate good of the
country that this nationalism should be
held on a short leash. The man on the
homestead is perfectly willing to help his
young son file on and work a quarter
section, but is he as keen about helping
him to "stake that other claim." The
homestead duties are not onerous and
these other duties are lighter still. Work
is a good thing—education is a good thing,
but to make up the man the soul requires
cultivating too, and then we are ap-
proaching a little nearer to what a Christ-
ian country should be. Of course in our
efforts the half hour or hour spent in the
Sunday school is reduced fifty per cent.
if the home life of the youth or maid
does not enhance our training, but one
of the keys towards filling the land with
better men and better women lies in the
door of the Sunday school. I think
perhaps if parents realized this a little
more they would help more and their
reward is surely great if we remember
those divine words, "Inasmuch as ye
have done it unto one of these little ones
ye have done it unto me."

M. M. WALDRON.

Love is the only thing that knits—
knits; it is the only binding medium
between man and man.—Jowett.

Life hath more features yet than books
have chronicled, songs sung, or paintings
idealised.—Hawthorne.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be
allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



FASHION MODELS

7523—Fancy Blouse, 34 to 40 bust. With Round
or High Neck, Elbow or Long Sleeves, with or
without Trimming Portion. 2¼ yds. 36, with
¾ yd. 18 or 21 in. wide for centre front portion,
1½ yds. of net 27 in. wide and 2¼ yds. lace to
trim as illustrated, for medium size.

7506—Fancy Blouse, 34 to 40 bust. With Round
or High Neck, with or without Lining with Under-
Sleeves, with or without Straight or Cutaway
Peplum. 2 yds. 36, or 4¼ yds. of bordered
material 12 in. wide, ½ yd. 18 in. wide for yoke,
1½ yds. 18 in. wide for chemisette and under-
sleeves, for medium size.

7531—Semi-Princesse Gown, 34 to 42 bust. 5 yds.
36, with ½ yd. any width to make chemisette
and front gore of skirt on the cross, or 1¼ yds.
27 in. wide to make chemisette and front gore on
the straight of material, 1½ yds. 18 in. wide for
collar and revers, for medium size.

7521—Two-Piece Apron, 22, 24 and 26 waist.
Closing at Left Side. 2¼ yds. 36 or 44, for
medium size.

7533—Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. With
High or Natural Waist Line, Perforated for
Trimming. 2¼ yds. 36 with 10 in. of lace 5 in.
wide, 6¼ yds. of insertion, 2½ yds. 36, for medium
size.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address
by the Fashion Department of this paper, on
receipt of ten cents for each.

Note—Everyone sending in for patterns is
requested to send the number of pattern
and the size. This is absolutely necessary
to insure satisfactory service.

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Vice-President:	J. S. Wood	Oakville
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. McKenzie	Winnipeg

A Historic Hall

The Woodmore branch of the Grain Growers' association held their annual social on the Woodmore school house grounds on the 11th. A large gathering of the farmers and their families spent a social day and enjoyed themselves watching the amusements provided by the committee. After partaking of a dinner, provided by the ladies, in the Old Patron Hall, an address was given by R. McKenzie, Secretary Central Association. This hall is one of the old land marks of the Patrons of Industry Organization, and is a monument of the disinterested efforts of the early settlers in that district. One of the pioneers related to the writer particulars of how that organization, working together to complete their hall, some going to the woods to cut the logs, others drawing them out and by co-operation, put up a building and fitted it with very little expense other than their own labor. It has ever since served a useful purpose for the community, forming a social centre for the Grain Growers for their meetings, and any other purpose where farmers want to get together, as well as forming a place for social meetings and Sunday services. This old building, since its erection, has formed a bond of union for the farmers of that community, and has been valuable in developing the best features of rural life in the district.

Farmers Instal Platform Scale

The Pine Creek branch of the Grain Growers' association have installed a platform scale at the siding, so that all the farmers who load their grain there can have it weighed on their own scale before they put it in the car. This example of the Pine Creek Grain Growers could be well followed by very many of our other branches. Farmers have always been too much disposed to leave

the weighing of the commodity they had to sell to the one buying it, without any check whatever of their own.

The Shoal Lake Grain Growers held a meeting on Saturday June 14, to receive tenders for binder twine.

Emergency Fund

Previously acknowledged	\$640.00
Elkhorn	10.00
Roaring River	10.00
Geo. A. Baker	5.00
E. W. Nicholson	5.00
Lornsdale	10.00
P. D. McArthur	10.00
Neelin	10.00
Minto	10.00
Morris	10.00
Springhill	10.00
Medora	10.00
Benito	10.00
Winchester	10.00
Bidford	10.00
R. M. Wilson	10.00
Total	\$780.00

In our last acknowledgment we credited Dunrea with \$10.00; this was a mistake on our part as the \$10.00 was a personal donation from C. T. Watkins, the Secretary of Dunrea branch.

THE DUTCH FARMER

The following article was taken from the Toronto Globe: Behind his dykes, windmills and steam pumps the plodding Dutch farmer tills land, the greater part of which was, at one time, captured from the sea or reclaimed from bog and marsh.

In "A Free Farmer in a Free State," J. W. Robertson Scott gives a graphic account of the social conditions and rural life in the Netherlands, and of the indomitable courage and perseverance of the Dutchman in his long conflict with

the inrushing sea. Six million people, mainly devoted to the cultivation of the soil, now people an area of thirteen thousand square miles, or about half the size of New Brunswick, and by dint of energy, thrift and intelligently directed labor manage not only to live, but to prosper abundantly.

"God made the sea; we made the land," is a common saying in the land of dykes and canals. Thirty per cent. of the country is the level of high tide, some portions twenty feet below the level of the sea. For centuries the unequal contest has been waged and the story of the triumph of man against the forces of nature is as thrilling a tale of heroic endurance and unquenchable faith as is to be found anywhere in the annals of nations. Some of the dykes on the coast line are built of solid masonry to a depth of two hundred feet below high tide. Three lines of walls, with sand between each, stand as a rampart between the people and their natural foe. The work of reclamation is still going on. During the past eighty years, three thousand square miles have been reclaimed and added to the cultivatable area of Holland. Canals and waterways are also dyked and there is a heavy annual expenditure for pumping and drainage. Under these adverse conditions the Dutchman manages to thrive and smoke his pipe. His constant warfare with the sea has made him sturdy and self-reliant. Some of the farms show the highest standard of productivity reached in European countries.

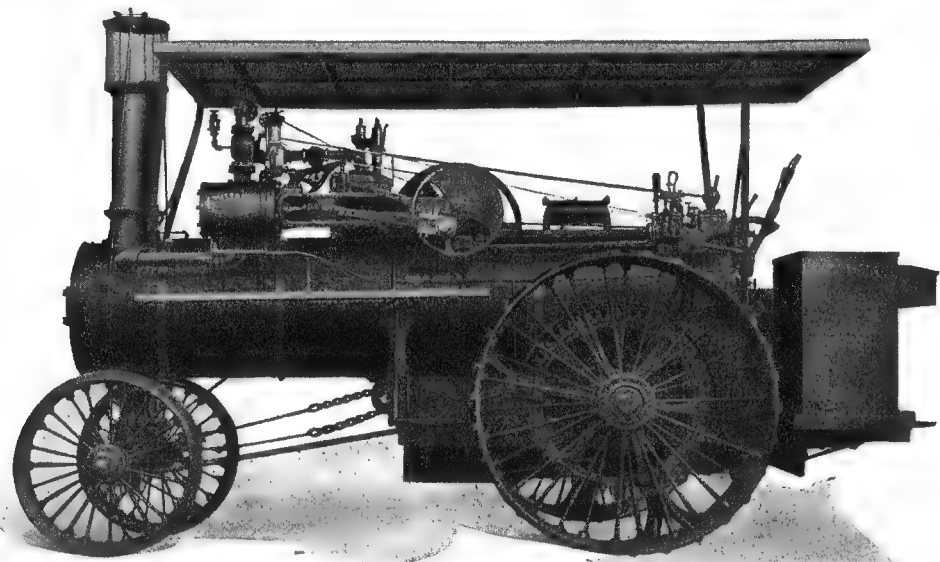
How the Dutch farmer has overcome economic as well as natural obstacles is of interest to all who till the soil. Thirty years ago agriculture in the Netherlands was at the lowest point. The chief difficulty, as in Canada today, lay in marketing.

The stolid Dutchman was quick to

observe that while small farmers had the advantage in production, the big farmers had the advantage in marketing. It is a free country, but the farmer did not look to the State for tariff dykes. A deputation was appointed to visit Denmark and study the conditions there. Like Joshua's spies, the deputation came back with reports that Denmark was a goodly and pleasant land to look upon, but it was possible for Holland to achieve similar results. How? By the introduction of co-operation. And in co-operation, not restrictive tariffs, the Dutch farmers found salvation. From being a country that imported butter, cheese and eggs, it has become one of the greatest exporters of these commodities. By a splendid system of supervision and control, inferior samples of butter and cheese can be traced back to the original producer, and the country has gained a remarkable reputation for correct grading and honest trading. Through co-operation, education and untiring industry, the Hollander has brought his country to a high pitch of prosperity and has pointed the way for other nations now struggling to solve the problem of greater efficiency in farming.

The commission now in Europe will bring back to the United States and Canada some of the lessons learned by Hollanders thirty years ago, and which the new world, so long absorbed in industrial pursuits, is at last beginning to realize have too long been neglected. The day will come—and high prices will bring that time nearer—when compulsory tillage of the soil and more efficient methods of production and marketing will be held to be as necessary as compulsory education.

In the final analysis all wealth and everything that wealth brings springs from the soil.



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The "WATERLOO" Plowing and Threshing Engines are well fitted for all seasons' needs. They are superior engines for extensive plowing, and give steady, reliable power on the belt when threshing with large separators. There is no better General Purpose Engine than the "WATERLOO" STEAM TRACTOR. Their correct design and skilled workmanship by high-class mechanics is your assurance against expensive delays and big repair bills. If you want the best, get acquainted with "WATERLOO" Threshing Machinery. Ask your neighbor who owns a "WATERLOO" OUTFIT. Sizes 16 to 27 H.P.

We shall be glad to send you our latest catalogue. Drop us a postal.

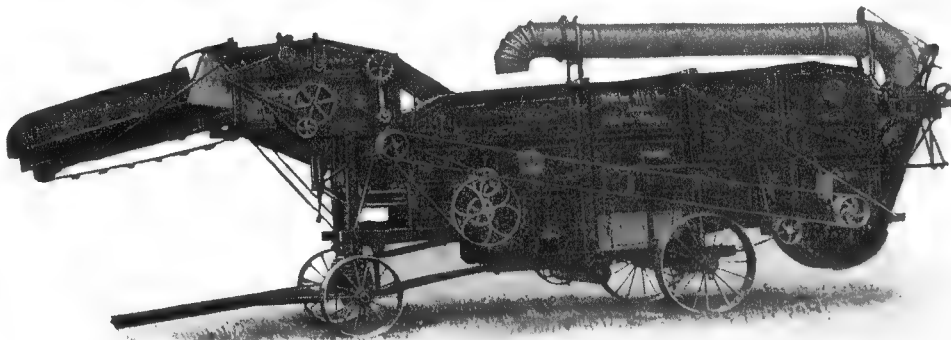
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AN-OMALY

In The Guide issue of April 23, 1913, is reported an interview with Hon. John Seaddan, premier of Western Australia, who also addressed the Canadian Club in Winnipeg this spring and described what we are apt to think an ideal condition. We clap our hands and say, "Look at progressive Australia" and think the kingdom longed for is in operation there. Mr. Seaddan is reported, amongst other things, to have said:—

"The farmer, of necessity, competes with the world. Hence we do all we can to help him carry on his business. We have a system of state loans through which farmers may borrow money at low rate of interest. We lend him, on improvements, for purchase of stock, machinery, and paying off other liabilities. Last year we loaned something like \$2,000,000 this way at 5 per cent., the borrower paying interest only the first five years. Afterwards he pays 8 per cent. per annum, which gradually reduces the debt, clearing it off in twenty years. Depositors get 3 per cent. in the State Saving Bank. Said money is turned over to the Agricultural Bank at 4 per cent. The Agricultural Bank in turn loans it out at 5 per cent, 2 per cent. paying the whole cost of administration. Last year at a time of crop failure, many of the farmers were indebted to chartered banks which attempted to collect their money in this time of stress. Farmers being unable to pay were faced by ruin. The government Agricultural Bank came to the farmers' rescue; provided the farmers with money to pay off the chartered banks, thus enabling them to stay on the land and prepare for another crop.

"The government owns and operates all the railways in Western Australia. The rates are so much per ton, with a zone system. The greater the distance, the less the rate per ton per mile. The object of this system is to relieve those who live a long distance from the market from a portion of the burden of transportation charges.

"Women vote, and it does not make a woman unwomanly. A greater percentage of women vote than men. The women are keenly interested in social problems and keep the questions prominently before the public. They have a tremendous influence in matters affecting the education and care of children. Our educational system is not surpassed anywhere and is largely due to the influence exercised by women.

"Education is free and compulsory. A teacher is provided wherever there are six children and wherever there are fifteen children, both school and teacher are provided. To those who live more than two miles from school we allow 12c per week for horse's feed. Children can at any time on the way to school flag a train and ride in free. We have free secondary schools and are now establishing a free university. We have a State Children's Act, which provides that any mother having lost her breadwinner may secure \$2.00 per week for each child until they are 14 years of age. If a home loses a mother, the state provides a foster mother. We have already four hotels owned and operated by the state. All political parties in Australia are in favor of government ownership of railways and government loans to farmers, free compulsory education, woman suffrage and the Children's Act."

Now this is all grand and must be helpful, but note in The Guide issue of June 11, 1913, there is a letter from the secretary of Farmers' and Settlers' Association of Western Australia in which it is stated that the Association was formed in June, 1912, with the object of securing co-operation of producers for the advancement and protection of the rural industries. The Association was originally called into existence for the purpose of resisting what were considered to be the unreasonable demands of the Rural Workers' Union, but found that the wage question was only one of many that were pressing them. They

found the heavy duties imposed by the tariff demanded attention, a tariff by which they had to pay \$60.00 duty on a harvester. The letter goes on to say: "The fact that we are entirely in the hands of a ring of wheat buyers who take the utmost possible care that any profit that may accrue shall go into their pockets and not to the producer, and that the high prices paid for every requirement for farming or household, in consequence of the numerous middlemen who intervene between the consumer and the maker, had brought the cost of production up to a figure which, in many cases, does not allow the farmer even wages for himself. We have, in consequence, numbers of our farmers who are in grave financial difficulties. Some through inexperience, but the great majority through the impossibility of making a profit under existing circumstances. We have, therefore, started a strong campaign in favor of (1) Free trade for farmers; (2) Co-operative trading in (a) the requisites for farming, and (b) the requirements of the household, and (3) The Co-operative handling of our products. At a conference of this organization held on March 12-14, 1913, it is stated the most important step taken by this conference was a resolution passed by an overwhelming majority that the time has arrived for farmers to secure direct representation in the parliaments, not only of the state, but of the Commonwealth, and that a separate and distinct party be formed, to be called the 'Country Party' [Mark—a Country Party], the chief object being the return of farmers to parliament having practical knowledge of country districts and requirements generally, and pledged to support the farmers' political platform."

I think the above makes it plain that farmers need not expect the millennium with government ownership of railroads, what is called "cheap money," the woman vote, nor any so-called Australian panacea. The root of evil is not in these, as seemingly the difficulties we complain of still remain in Australia. Evidently they still find the same necessity as exists for the farmers of Saskatchewan, namely, to shake off their drowsiness and inherited incubus of political partisan bondage. If the men who get their living by tilling the soil in Saskatchewan can, at any cost, secure absolute freedom from this giant maul who holds them in his castle of despair, then, perhaps, we might also begin to talk of a country party, with country commounded—a country—our country. Yes, a soil tillers' union; strong, free, united country party, as a preliminary to the bringing in and establishment of the new social pact that men so earnestly desire, commencing with the well-being of the mother of industries as the basis on which all other well-being rests.

We would again draw your attention to our letter-head: Agitate. Organize, Educate, Co-operate. Emancipate.

We still have a few of our last annual reports containing Prof. Bland's address. Secure them. Read them and study the word co-operate. Unless we can learn the science of co-operation all our actions will be an anomaly.

F. W. G.

A lively branch of the G. G. A. has been formed at Fenwood with 23 members. The following officers were elected: President, H. F. Proctor; vice-president, Fred Bampin; secretary, G. B. Young; directors, W. S. Sturgeson, H. Berjestorf, C. L. Frainse, Wm. Berr, McLellan and Fred Dockerell. They are doing considerable in co-operative buying. We welcome them into our association.

We thank Guernsey for the \$10.00 membership fees. Jeremiah Ruddy has been appointed secretary for 1913.

Keddlestone is holding regular meetings. They are endeavoring to secure

Mr. Langley, Mr. Musselman or Mr. Maharg to attend their annual picnic, which will be held on July 11.

Laura Association, we are glad to note, is coming to the front and taking an active interest in all matters of interest to their branch. We received \$20.00 additional fees from this association.

Another life member added to Park Association in the person of E. A. Cooper, of Langham. We thank Secretary Simonson for the many life members he has secured.

We have received an invitation to Flax Hill Association picnic, to be held on the banks of the Saskatchewan river, July 1. District Director Burrell is expected to speak at this gathering.

We acknowledge receipt of \$7.50 membership fees from Poplar Park Association. This association has been very successful in co-operative buying.

At our last meeting we had the pleasure of adding two new members, for which I enclose fees. It was also resolved that, in conjunction with Hillview, Hazeldene, Glen Eagle and other branches, that the secretary write to you, asking that the Executive Committee call for resolutions from Local Branches at least six weeks before convention, in order that the full resolution sheet (with name affixed to each resolution) be sent back to locals for discussion before the said convention. I enclose list of our members to date. I also wish to thank you for list of associations and secretaries, but I failed to find ours in the list. Possibly same was completed before we were organized.

D. RITCHIE,
 Sec., Muirland Assn.

The ploughing match and picnic organized by our Local Branch on June 6 was a great success. We had seventeen ploughmen at work, which is a good number for the first match. We hope to make the contest an annual event. The Agricultural College sent us a judge—Mr. Doherty. He gave us some excellent suggestions, which the men were not slow in taking advantage of. The prize list was a generous one considering we are in a new country. The most coveted article was a handsome silver challenge vase, which has been presented to our Association by the local branch of the Overseas Club, for annual competition. With this was presented a silver medal. The contest throughout was very close and Mr. Doherty had a busy time scoring, and when the time came to make the announcement as to who were the prize winners there was an eager crowd of over two hundred persons assembled round the buggy into which the judge had climbed so as to be heard by all. The judge, in his opening remarks congratulated the men on the work done, saying it was above the average and the youth who was the champion ploughman was loudly cheered as the beautiful trophy and medal were presented to him. It was a red letter day for him as it was his birthday, the youth just attaining the ripe age of sixteen. He is a lad whose parents hail from Invernesshire, and needless to say, his father is a ploughman—"A workman who needeth not to be ashamed"—and John Alex McPherson wore a smile that seemed as though it had come to stay. The ladies of the district had provided in a most bountiful way for the comfort of the company and ample justice was done to the good things spread out on the table. We had a good program of sports and everyone voted our first annual ploughing match and picnic a great success.

BEN P. SALOWAY,
 Sec., Halcyonia Assn.

Idaleen is holding a picnic on the

District Directors:
 B. N. Hendricks, Outlook; M. P. Roddy, Nelson Spencer, Carnduff; F. M. Gates, Fillmore; James W. Easton, Mossomin; J. E. Paynter, Tantalton; F. M. Redman, Grenfell; A. B. McGregor, Davidson; John F. Reid, Orcadia; J. L. Rooke, Togo; Thomas Sales, Langham; Andrew Knox, Prince Albert; Dr. Henry, Mildren; John W. Burrell, Gerowville; and Thomas Conlon, Archie.

26th, with Dr. Henry, district director, as speaker.

Percentage Commission

Our local held a lively meeting on Saturday, May 31, and the following resolution was moved by G. W. Bonnema and seconded by Louis de Montarnal: That it would help materially and financially the farmers if grain commission men were paid commission on grain sales according to the value of the grain. That if one man had No. 6 grade wheat he should not pay as much commission as if he sold No. 2 grade. That also it would induce the commission man to get as much for the grain or as good a grade as possible; for the higher the price got, the better his commission, whereas now the commission man gets 1c per bushel, no matter what grade the grain is.—Carried.

I am busy preaching co-operation. It is working slowly, but, I believe, surely. Yours in the common cause.

A. W. WINDO,
 Sec., Edam Association.

A Mistake

Find enclosed \$1.50 membership fees for three new members to this branch. The Guide of May 21 states the date of Kelvington picnic is June 1. This is an error as date for picnic has not been decided yet. Will send you the date of our picnic later.

M. P. BURMAN,
 Sec'y, Kelvington Association.

A Good Beginning

Enclosed please find \$6.00 membership fees for twelve members. This is a beginning. We hope to have fifty members by fall. All is well here.

C. E. SANDERSON,
 Sec'y, Spruce Bluff Association.

Enclosed please find \$15.00, being membership fees from Langenburg Association.

PAUL MITSCHKE,
 Secretary.

Thanks!

Enclosed please find \$9.45, being \$9.00 membership fees and 45 cents for writing pad. I think the price of the pad is correct, but if not I will remit on hearing from you. We have fifty-four members now and expect to get more. We organized on March 14, 1913. We have decided to hold our picnic on the 9th of July and I have written to J. Burrell, our district director, re this matter. We are planning for a real good time.

WILLIAM S. GLYDON,
 Sec'y, Crocus Hill Association.

Co-operative Store Started

Enclosed please find \$15.50 membership fees due so far this year. Our annual picnic will be held at the Lake View school, Friday, June 27. The one we held last year was such a success, in spite of unfavorable weather, that we decided to make it an annual affair. Some of my good friends in the local are finding fault with me for not writing to you more fully and frequently. Without doubt I have been remiss here. However, we are very much alive and have some interesting meetings. This is a comparatively new district and many of us are just struggling along, so much so that a dollar seems big enough to cause an eclipse of the sun. We started a co-operative store in a small way and handle quite a few common necessities and we have great hopes that it will grow. Coal oil, formaline, tea, coffee, sugar, soap, rice, dried fruits, and tobacco all come within our scope and quite apart from any saving thereby effected, it is quite a convenience to have these things in our midst, when several, like myself, are over 30 miles from town and have only ox teams. Will write to you again letting you know how we progress.

W. P. GRAHAM,
 Sec., Keatley Branch.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

A Rousing Organization Day

Sweet Valley, Alta., June 20.—The big celebration has come and gone, leaving everybody well satisfied with the entire event. About three weeks ago Sweet Valley Union broached the subject of forming a district association, and in order to get a greater crowd out they decided to make a day of it. Thursday, June 12, was the day and the committees got busy at once. Fully five hundred men, women, and children were on the ground.

Alf. Rawlins, the Director for the Medicine Hat District, was present by invitation of the Sweet Valley Association, and as the first item, he was called upon for a speech to explain the matter of a District Association. He explained that a District Association was a union of unions that had a common trading or shipping point. The object of forming it was to enable the members to buy their necessities more cheaply than they could otherwise, and to assist them in purchasing things on a co-operative basis. The members of the unions had found by experience, when they bought their supplies collectively and in large quantities that they could get better prices and better services than when they went to the retail merchants one at a time, and bought their goods in small quantities. In the same manner, if several unions clubbed together and bought in still larger quantities they could get still more benefit. There are only a few things that the single union can save on when buying, such as twine, fence posts, and wire and one or two other items that they could use in carload lots. There are other things, such as groceries, hardware, etc., that could be handled in car lots only when several joined together. With the advent of the new railway through this section of the country the farmers would soon begin to trade at a few towns, and the time was ripe to make plans for all the unions trading at one of those towns to go in together in their purchasing.

The officers of the several unions were present, but owing to the rush of work, none of the locals affected by the proposed plan had voted on the matter, hence no progress could be made. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Rawlins.

Ball Game and Other Sports

Immediately after this came the ball game between Brunetta and Sweet Valley. Sweet Valley walked home with the long end of a 9 to 5 score.

The other sports, with winners in each, were: Pony race (half mile)—Fletcher, 1; Chapman, 2; Lime, 3.

Horse race (half mile)—Colhan, 1; Plunkette, 2; Chapman, 3.

100 yards race—J. G. Gibson, 1; Carl Peterson, 2.

Boys' race—Geo. Recor, 1; Hervin Haines, 2.

Girl's race—Miss C. Booth.

Girls' race (under 10)—Frances Recor.

Potato race—F. Hart, 1; Harry Dol-lenhide, 2.

Wheelbarrow race—Hart and Crane, 1; Lyne and Rickett, 2.

Women's potato race—Mrs. H. Booth, 1; Mrs. Lyselle, 2.

Upwards of \$100 in prizes was awarded, every event having first and second money, and where the number of entries warranted it, third money, too.

After the sports, dancing commenced in the open air pavilion and continued

until morning. During the day the Ladies' Aid served the refreshments and the refreshments committee of the U.F.A. also had a booth where the hungry and thirsty spectators could refresh themselves. The finance committee was composed of Otto Baughman, chairman, Will McPherson and W. B. Manning. Refreshment committee—G. Kelly, chairman, Floyd Barnard, W. Shibley and Ernest Barnard. Sports committee—Tom Chapman, chairman, J. Murphy and H. Whyte. The music for dancing was furnished by H. C. Colman, Tony Goady and Merl Baughman. After the accounts were all paid and the prizes awarded, the chairman of the finance committee reported that they still had a small balance. This was the only miscalculation in the entire day as they had not intended to make a profit.

W. H. HUNTER, Sec.-Treas.

Send In Reports

I know that a large number of unions and districts are holding picnics at this time of the year, and am only sorry that it is not possible for the Central Office to provide a speaker for each individual picnic. This, however, is no reason at all why we should not be favored with reports as to what is going on. I have done the best possible under the circumstances and have attended as many as possible myself, often at considerable inconvenience. Last year there was some complaint that the Alberta section of The Guide was filled up with official circulars and that the unions figured very little in that page. I have tried my best to give the unions as big a show as possible this year, but unless regular reports are received this cannot be kept up, for it is impossible for me to write up a page of reports about unions unless I have something to work on. At the present moment it is something like a fortnight or three weeks since I have received any reports suitable for publication, although several have been promised me.

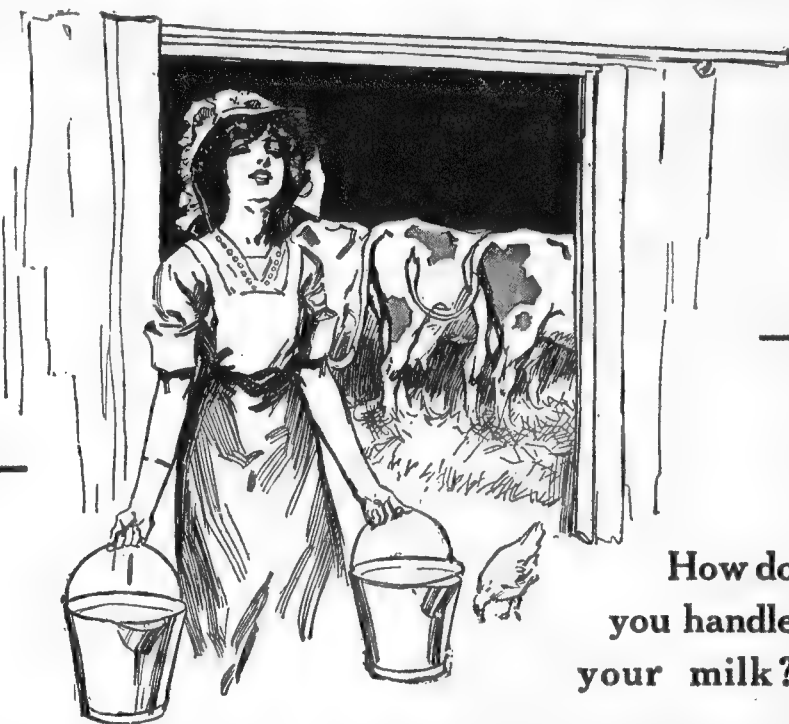
Please send in reports as soon as possible and assist me in keeping the Alberta section of The Guide as interesting to readers as it can be made.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

ROSEVIEW STRONGER WITH AGE

In an interesting report received from L. B. Hart, of Roseview Union No. 63, occurred the following items:

The union took up the matter of gopher poison early in the season and requested the Carbon municipality to supply same to school sections. This was done. A committee has been appointed to map out a free rural mail delivery route and secure signatures to petitions for same. A committee was appointed to take up the work of selling stock, etc., in order to secure a co-operative elevator at Swalwell, under the elevator act passed at the last session of the legislature. During the past few months the union has bought posts, flour, etc., co-operatively and hope to do more work along these lines as soon as the elevator is erected at Swalwell. Arrangements have been completed for the holding of a district convention at Carbon, the latter part of June. I may also add that the union has been very instrumental in the organization of several other unions recently and that work in this way is still going on. Roseview is one of our oldest unions and seems to grow stronger with age; after all this is only as it should be.



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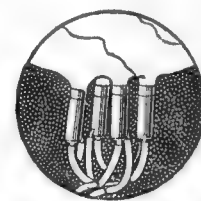
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BOOK DEPARTMENT,

The Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg.

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS RATES

Washington, June 16.—The Supreme Court today upheld as valid the rates imposed by the Oregon Railroad Commission out of Portland, thus affirming the federal court of that state.

Mr. Justice Hughes, who announced the decision, held that the points sought to be made by the railroads, to the effect that the Missouri rates were an interference with interstate commerce, must be decided against them for the same reasons given by the court in the Minnesota rate cases.

The Arkansas maximum freight rate law and the two cent passenger fare law were today upheld as valid by the Supreme Court.

The courts held the rates valid as to the St. Louis, Southwestern, the Missouri Pacific, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, the Wabash, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Alton.

In the Missouri rate cases today the Supreme court held the rates confiscatory on the St. Louis and Hannibal, Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield and Chicago Great Western railroads.

Two-Cent Passenger Rate

The West Virginia two-cent passenger law was today upheld as valid by the Supreme Court which affirmed the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia.

The decision holding the rates confiscatory as to the Chicago, Great Western was made to apply by virtue of stipulation between the state and railroads to the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City railroad and the St. Joseph and Grand Island railway.

The decision was based upon the two-cent passenger law and the maximum freight law.

Constitutionality of state two-cent passenger law or a maximum freight law was determined in Minnesota case where the court held that state had a right to pass such laws provided rates imposed under them were not confiscatory. This same application was made to Missouri case today. Decision is partial victory for Missouri as lower court had held rates confiscatory on all roads.

In the cases in which the rates were held confiscatory, the Supreme Court today modified the lower court's decree so that the railroad commissioners and the attorney-general of the state may apply to the court for further action whenever it shall appear that by reason of a change in circumstances the rates fixed by the state's act are sufficient to yield reasonable compensation.

Lower Courts Sustained

Justice Hughes said the question of interference with interstate commerce was decided in favor of the state for the reasons assigned in the Minnesota rate decision. No question of confiscation was presented in the West Virginia case.

The court also sustained the rates of the Missouri law as to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, the Kansas City Southern, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific (including the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado), and the St. Louis and San Francisco.

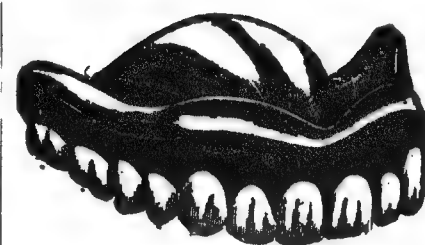
In each of these cases the decrees of the lower court in favor of the railroads were reversed.

THE STAMPEDE

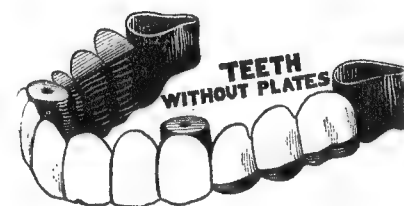
There is not much of the "Wild and Woolly West" about Winnipeg on ordinary occasions, but for one week this summer, August 9-16, that city will be the home of probably the biggest camp of cowboys and frontiersmen that has ever been gathered together. The Stampede which is to be held that week will be a unique event. The management are preparing to erect bleachers with 60,000 seats, and to fill them they are arranging a program of contests and exhibitions in which the most famous roughriders and cattlemen of Canada, United States, Mexico, South America and the Hawaiian Islands will take part.

EXPENSIVE THOUGHTS

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a list of names of satisfied
patients who will tell you
what we are and how our
work looks and wears.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION PROVED

Ottawa, June 18. — Exhibits prepared by J. P. Muller, the American railway rate expert, who has been assisting the Dominion counsel in the western freight rate case, were filed before the board today, when what it is hoped will be the final hearing in this famous case was opened.

Mr. Muller's exhibits consisted of three volumes and there are three more to come, packed with facts and figures, all going to prove that Western Canada is bearing more than its share of freight rates in the Dominion. His case was built up in a most careful and painstaking manner, and during the next couple of days he will be closely examined and cross-examined by counsel for the Dominion and the railways.

Mr. Muller presented elaborate financial statements as to the business of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Muller's conclusion is that the rates in effect on the Canadian Pacific for the two years prior to June 30, 1912, which he examined in its entirety, compared with the averages of all railways in the United States, was not unreasonably high, but that Western Canada is bearing more than its share.

What are Reasonable Rates?

In the exhibit filed, he says:—"A comparison, however, of that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Fort William, with the averages for the entire property, certainly warrants the assertion that the western half of the property is, from every viewpoint, disproportionately productive of more net revenue than the average. And if the analysis is carried into operating divisions, Manitoba and Alberta show the highest profit rated."

Mr. Muller goes on with the question of what constitutes the proper basis for the determination or regulation of rates, and claims that it is based on the value of the service to the shipper and the cost of the service to the carrier, together with a fair return in the carrier's investment.

On the question of reasonableness of rates, Mr. Muller says:—

"Reasonable rates for the transportation of the goods and passengers may be said to be those rates which severally, in just proportion and jointly, under normal conditions yield sufficient revenue to cover operating expenses, taxes, and capital returns."

West Pays Heavy Profits

Mr. Muller's figures are to the effect that the total gross profit on operating cost for the whole of the Canadian Pacific Railway, for the year ending June 30, 1912, was 53.16 per cent. The total for the four eastern divisions was 38.21 per cent. and for the four western divisions 64.17 per cent.

According to Mr. Muller's figures the percentage profit was the largest in Manitoba, where it totalled 82.89 per cent. Saskatchewan shows 52.36 per cent.; Alberta, 71.59 per cent., and British Columbia, 29.76 per cent.

Mr. Muller divides freight and passenger profit, the total gross profit on operating cost for freight for the year ending June 30, 1912, was 64.32 per cent. On the four eastern divisions the percentage was 39.40 per cent., and for the four western divisions, 83.01 per cent. Manitoba's profit was easily the largest, being no less than 107 per cent. On Alberta the percentage profit was 88.82; Saskatchewan, 89 per cent., and British Columbia, 39.30 per cent.

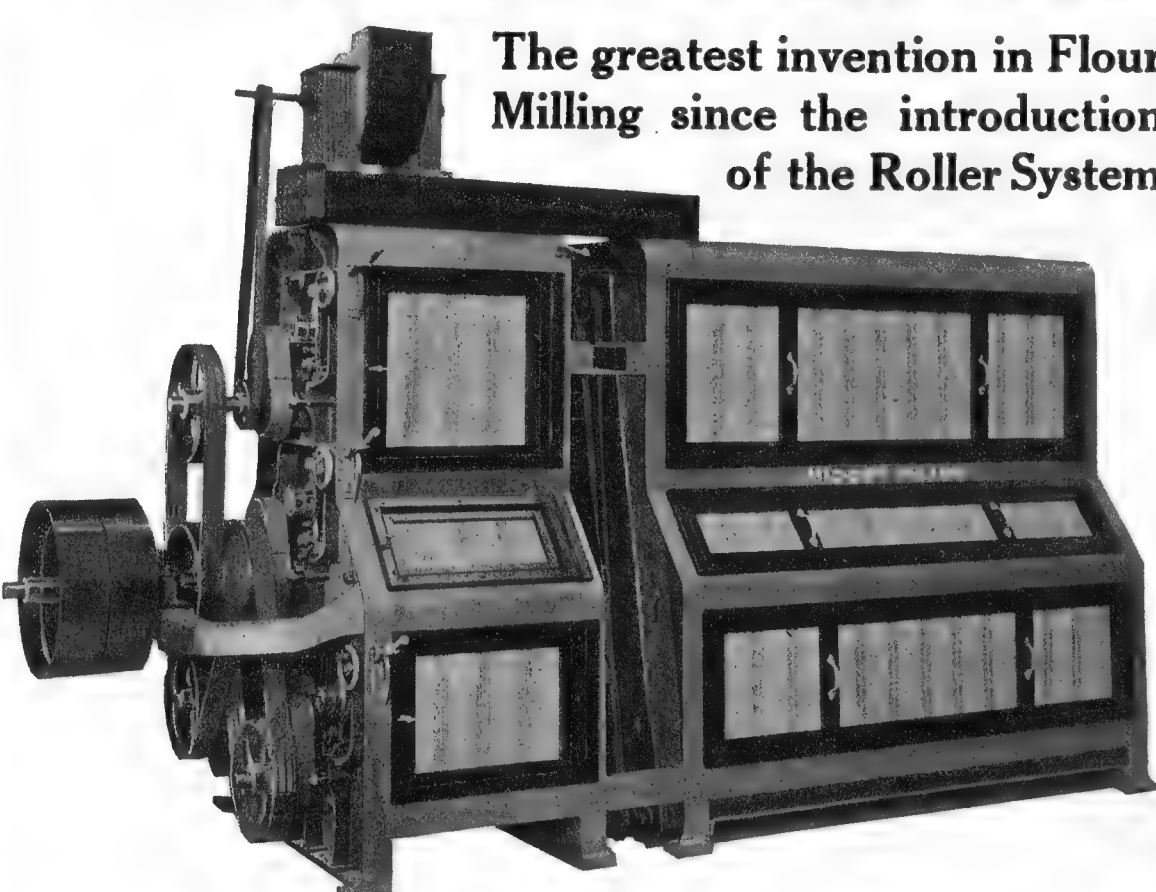
On passenger business Mr. Muller figures the gross profit on operating cost for the whole road was 32.94 per cent. The total for the four western divisions is 29.30 per cent., and for the eastern, 39.40 per cent. So that on this figuring on the passenger business the profit is lower in the west than in the east.

Manitoba is the banner division on the Canadian Pacific Railway system, according to figures filed by Mr. Muller. The total operating revenue for that division is given as \$29,724,035.92; Saskatchewan, \$11,920,910.37; Alberta, \$18,588,365.80; British Columbia, \$10,199,580.50; Ontario, \$11,975,828. Eastern division, \$13,591,720.09; Atlantic division, \$3,356.94, and Lake Superior, \$15,306,260.01.

A similar array of figures was also

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presented by Muller as to the year 1911, all going to prove that the profits in the west are higher than in the east.

C.P.R. Reply

W. B. Lanigan, assistant freight traffic manager for western lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was in the stand all day, and was examined by C. H. Chrysler, K.C., for the Canadian Pacific Railway, with a view to showing that the comparison of rates presented by the Dominion counsel, between Western Canada and Western United States, were on an unfair basis. Mr. Lanigan claimed that the comparisons were in many cases between long hauls in the United States, and short hauls in Canada. Mr. Lanigan also claimed that it was not fair to compare rates between Fort William and Winnipeg, with Duluth to St. Paul. The Duluth to St. Paul rate was especially lower, owing to the unusual conditions.

To compare these, he claimed, was unfair. Mr. Lanigan said that on the whole the western American rates were higher, and that if the United States rates classification could be applied to the Canadian West, the Canadian Pacific Railway would make more money.

A man or a woman is a religious man or woman who daily performs the duties of life in a religious way.

SUPPORT DIRECT LEGISLATION BILL

Regina, Sask., June 17.—At the annual meeting of the Direct Legislation League of Saskatchewan held here today the matter of the League's attitude toward accepting the bill passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature at its last session was discussed in detail and it was considered best to accept same as a step in the right direction and as a recognition of the popular strength of the principle.

The League then passed the following resolution, pledging its support to the government and other bodies in any effort which may be made to arouse public support when the act is submitted for ratification to the voters:

Moved by J. E. Paynter, seconded by J. M. Stowe—"That, whereas, during the past few years such organizations as the Grain Growers' association, Trades and Labor councils of the different cities, temperance societies, churches, etc., etc., have expressed themselves favorably to the principle of Direct Legislation; and whereas previous to the last provincial election both political parties pledged their support to such an act; Therefore, be it resolved that we, the Direct Legislation League of Saskatchewan, in annual meeting assembled, do appeal to both political parties and all such organizations as above mentioned to rally to the

support of the act passed by the Saskatchewan legislature at its last session, thus to ensure as large a vote as is possible when the matter is submitted to the people for ratification, and, further, we ask the loyal support of the public press throughout Saskatchewan to do what it can to assist the people to procure this measure of democratic legislation."

Messrs. Wm. Trant, J. E. Paynter and J. H. Leggett were then selected as a committee to confer with the government in order to have a date for the plebiscite, which should in their judgment be most suitable. While the vote is to be taken before the legislature re-convenes, which time was not known, yet it was the consensus of opinion that a date as late in the year as possible and as well past the farmer's busy season should be named.

Tariff revision downward in this country might not be possible even now if the campaign for the overthrow of the free-trade system in Great Britain had succeeded. The fact that the protectionists over there have so far failed that the unionist party is shaking itself loose from all connection with tariff taxes on food seems to indicate, on the other hand, that the work of Chairman Underwood and his associates will not be complicated by any prospective changes in the British fiscal situation.—Springfield Republican.



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MOOSE JAW, SASK.

The Tunes

(With apologies to Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Mr. R. W. Service)

Two bards each made a song, and the pair of them are wrong,
Though the truth was there before their themes were born.

The elder one he sings of the gut of banjo strings,

The younger one of plated tin and horn.

Oh the sackbut and the lute put a soul into the brute,

The timbrel stirred the memories of wrong,

And the bleating couch and horn 'fore the banjo e'er was born

Had the power to 'still new strength into the strong.

The bagpipes' maddening skirl set the fighters' hearts awhirl,

The trumpets made the fearful less afraid:

The sound of drum and fife put a meaning into life

An age before the mouth organ was made.

In the centuries ago when we didn't live for show

And the fiddles made the dance of folly go.

The thoughts of might-have-been crossed the years that lay between

On the wings of simple music soft and low.

Today there's nothing fresh in the things and thoughts of flesh,

The blind still play at leading of the blind:

Still the old Orphean art plays its all compelling part

In the lives and loves and fortunes of mankind.

Still the 'passioned serenade draws the soul from out the maid,

Still the lullaby sends children off to sleep,

Still the songs around the fire fill the soul with vain desire;

An old-time tune has power to make you weep.

So a tune upon the bones makes you think of debts and loans,

And the promises to friends of long ago,

While the tinkling mandolin may bring back the ancient sin

When you staked your fame and fortune on a throw.

A barrel-organ's tune brings to mind an English June,

And the brown-eyed English girl you'd long forgot;

While the click of castanet recalls the eyes of jet

Of a certain Cadiz girl of whom you wot.

The sound of "Cavatina" played upon a concertina,

Or a ragtime executed on a band,

Or Gounod's serenade on a penny whistle played,

Will divert your thoughts toward some motherland.

The airs from Rigoletto in some filthy lazaretto,

Or "Comrades" on a paper and a comb,

Or any English ditty sung in any foreign city,

Will take the place of Patti's "Home, Sweet Home."

You say we lose our fears when the banjo fills our ears,

And the mouth organ has come to claim the same;

Give us tunes by which we've grown, played on anything that's known,

And we'll stay and see the finish of the game.

For the simplest of all notes, sung from brazenest of throats

Has a power the poet never knew, to sway.

It's the music works the charm, works the good and works the harm,

Checks the rash and helps the weary on his way.

Oh you both have sung your song; don't you know that you are wrong,

Must a worker quit his work to tell you so?

It's the contents, not the jar; it's the shining, not the star,

That satisfies, or shows us where to go.

In the unmapped underworld, where the broken lives are hurled,

It's the tunes that help the hopeless through the day,

Where the seeds of sin are sown and the fruits of hell are grown.

It's the music, not the thing on which you play.

GERALD J. LIVELY.

Hope always strengthens to the performance of duty, gives courage, and clears the judgment.—G. MacDonald.

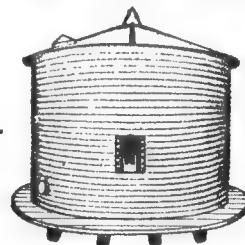
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DIRECT LEGISLATION CAMPAIGN

The Direct Legislation league is busy sending out speakers to address picnics on the subject of the initiative and referendum. F. J. Dixon, organizer for the league, addressed a Grain Growers' picnic at Ashern on Wednesday last and a well attended meeting in the schoolhouse at Warren Thursday night. Next week Mr. Dixon will speak at the Union picnic at Osprey, near Neepawa, on Tuesday, and on Thursday he will speak at the Grain Growers' picnic at Ochre river. D. W. Buchanan will address a meeting at Darlington on Tuesday next.

U.S. FREE LIST EXTENDED

Washington, June 20.—Important reductions in the Underwood tariff bill rates on iron, steel and other metal products; the addition of cattle, wheat, pig iron, angora wool and many other articles to the free list; and an increase in rates on many classes of cotton goods, and some silk products, were the chief features of the revised tariff bill as it was laid before senate Democrats today by Chairman Simmons, of the finance committee.

After weeks of work in which every item of the bill had undergone close scrutiny by sub-committees of the majority membership of the finance committee the re-drafted measure was brought on to the Democratic caucus today. For two hours the important changes were explained to Democrats, and the bill was then made public. Experts of the committee at once began work on a comprehensive summary of the changes.

President Wilson's desires as to free sugar in 1916 and free wool at once, prevailed in the re-draft of the bill. To the list of "market basket" reductions the Underwood bill contained the senate committee added many important items. In the general level of its rates the "Simmons bill" represents a heavier cut from existing rates in the Payne-Aldrich law than did the bill as it passed the House some time ago.

The senate caucus adjourned early and members spent the afternoon working out private analysis of the measure. The caucus will re-convene tomorrow morning. Senate leaders believe the bill will reach the senate itself late next week.

Principal Changes

Here follow the principal changes made by the senate finance committee in the rates of the house tariff bill and presented today to the Democratic senate caucus.

Added to the free list:

Alizarin, single jute yarns, school books, cement, creosote oil, anthracene and anthracene oil, glaziers' and engravers' diamonds, not cut; miners' diamonds and diamond dust, crude artificial abrasives, flax, hemp, flax and hemp toe, ambre gum, valued at not more than fifty cents a pound; indigo colors, pig iron, wrought and scrap iron; ferro-manganese and iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms less finished than iron bars, except castings; leather, including patent leather for shoes; harness and saddle leather; asphaltum, limestone rock asphalt, needles for shoe machines, photographic films and moving picture films, cyanide of potash; steel ingots, etc., not containing alloy; cattle, sheep and all other domestic live animals suitable for human food; wool of the Angora goat and alpaca, paintings, etchings, sculptures, etc., of a "professional character."

Wheat Added to List

Wheat ten cents per bushel in the Underwood bill, was added to the free list, but the senate committee retained a retaliatory provision for a duty of ten cents a bushel on wheat, forty-five cents a barrel on flour and 10 per cent. ad valorem on other wheat products when imported from a country that imposes duty on American wheat or wheat products.

A retaliatory duty of ten per cent. upon potash imported from countries imposing duties against the United States also was inserted. Potatoes were unreservedly on the free list in the Underwood bill.

Other principal changes were as follows, the new senate rate being stated first in each instance:

Agricultural products: Oats 6 cents a bushel; house, 10 cents; oatmeal and rolled oats 33 cents per hundred pounds, and oat feed 9 cents per hundred; house free list; cheese 2½ cents per pound; house 20 per cent.; butter and butter substitutes, 2½ cents per pound, house 3 cents; beets 5 per cent.; house 10 per cent.; eggs, frozen or otherwise prepared, 2 cents a pound, house 2½ cents; frozen or liquid egg albumen, 1 cent per pound, house free list; peas, green or dried, 10 cents a bushel, house 15 cents; flax seed, linseed and oil seeds 15 cents a bushel, house 20 cents; all other seeds 5 cents per pound, house 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Never esteem anything as of advantage to thee that shall make thee break thy word or lose thy self-respect.—Marcus Aurelius.

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Includes our "Handy Boy" 1½ H.P. engine, with auxiliary speed pulley, double geared pump jack and 15 feet of rubber belt. Note the heavy double geared pump jack in contrast to the light single gear as sold by others. This is the only small engine sold complete with reducing gear that will run a cream separator or churn without a line shaft.



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Acme Low Down Tank Pump

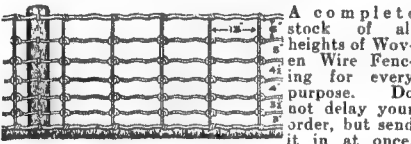
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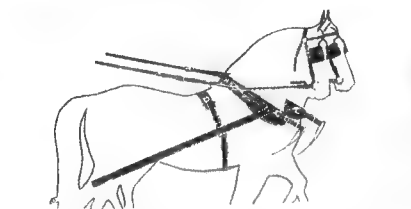


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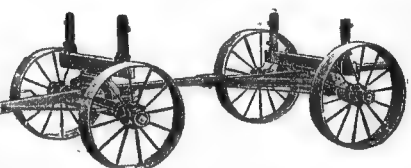
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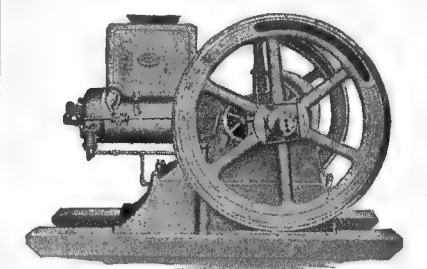
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It is backed by the good-will of thousands of intelligent farmers. There are no tin tanks to this engine, the cylinder and base are cast separately and it has a speed changing device. The "Judson" is about as close to perfection as it is possible to build a gasoline engine these days. It is staunch, simple, economical, built to last, starts easily and runs smoothly, and has a guaranteed surplus of 10% above rating.



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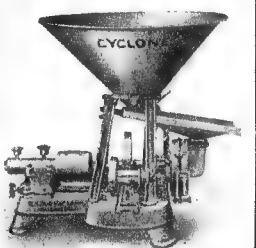
All sizes up to 30 H.P.

A postal card sent us today will give you full information and tell you how these engines are made.

Improved 7in. Cyclone

\$29.50

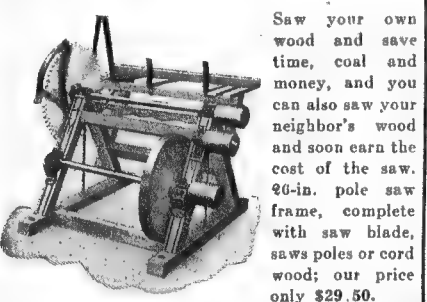
Save ¼ out of every dollar. Grind your own grain with one of our Improved Cyclone Grinders. It has ball bearings, shake screen feed, lever for throwing out of gear when starting, large hopper, low frame, force feed and reversible burrs. We have grinders suitable for engines from 1 H.P. upwards, and in three different styles.



Be Sure to See Our Exhibit at these Fairs

WINNIPEG July 8th to 16th
BRANDON July 15th to 25th
REGINA July 28th to Aug. 2nd
EDMONTON August 11th to 16th

Saw Wood!



Saw your own wood and save time, coal and money, and you can also saw your neighbor's wood and soon earn the cost of the saw. 20-in. pole saw frame, complete with saw blade, saws poles or cord wood; our price only \$29.50.

\$9.50 FARM Tool Grinder



Grinds your plow shares, cultivator points, axes, sickles, knives and all tools. Edge or side of wheel can be used. No engine too small for it. Will last a lifetime. Special attachment for grinding discs furnished free. Write for circular.



Combination Tool Outfit

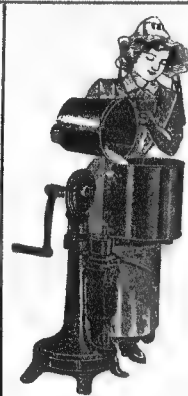
\$20.00

Includes vise, anvil, forge with blower, drill attachments, pipe vise and hardy. Every farm should have this; the handiest repair outfit on the market; will soon pay for itself; weighs about 180 lbs. complete

Dairy Queen Cream Separator

350 lbs. \$35.00

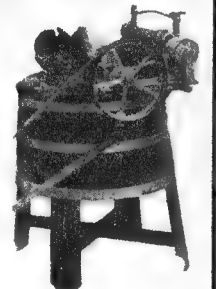
Skims close, runs easy, needs no repairs, lasts a lifetime and we save you four profits; that's the secret of these amazingly low prices. \$50 lbs. capacity \$41.00. Sold you on a 60 days free trial so you can test it to your own satisfaction.



Canada Power Washer

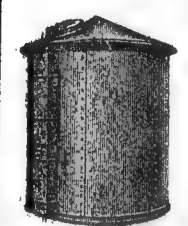
Only \$23.50

Complete with Ball Bearing, 5 year guarantee wringer. Wringer runs independent of washer, has reverse levers, will wash and rinse at same time; a true, faithful and tireless servant, you can test it in your own home at our risk. Only \$65.00 for a complete washing outfit, including our Handy Boy 1½ H.P., Canada Power Washer and belt.



Security Galvanized Steel Grain Tanks

\$62.00



Embody every feature necessary to insure protection to your grain. One of the most rigid and durable grain tanks ever made; made of galvanized steel easily bolted together. We know the requirements of a good grain bin and we have the bin that will fill this requirement to your entire satisfaction. Send for free catalog today stating size capacity required.

Corrugated Steel Roofing, 3½c. per sq. ft.



Send us your specifications, tell us the kind of building and size, we will quote you freight prepaid prices and guarantee to save you money. Estimates given free on siding, steel shingles, eaves trough and fittings.

"Red Star" Ready Roofing

\$1.25 per roll of 108 sq. ft.

A thick, heavy and durable roofing; anyone can lay it, no experience necessary; full directions go with each roll. 2 ply "Red Star" \$1.75 per roll
3 ply "Red Star" \$2.05 per roll
Samples sent on request. This is undoubtedly the best offer ever made direct to the Canadian farmer on roofing. Only \$2.10 per square for "Matchless" heavy roofing. Guaranteed for 9 years; made from Trinidad lake asphalt, the best roofing composition known.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Fill it in and Mail to us at once

C. S. JUDSON CO. LTD., WINNIPEG

I saw your wonderful advertisement in the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

I am interested in.....

Please send me without any obligation on my part and free of cost full information regarding these subjects. Also send me free of cost your three color catalog.

My name is.....

My Address is.....

Province.....

C. S. JUDSON Co. Ltd., 181 Market St., Winnipeg

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

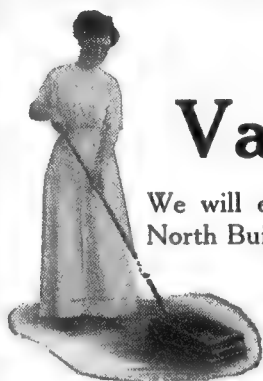
Transact your business in the way of paying and receiving money through the Bank. Pay your current accounts by cheque, collect money owing you by drawing upon your debtor and make your remittances by money order.

HEAD OFFICE AND 8 BRANCHES IN **TORONTO** JAMES MASON
GENERAL MANAGER
BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

Winnipeg
Office:

426 Main Street

W. A. Machaffie
Manager



"Perfect" Vacuum Cleaners

We will exhibit "Perfect" Vacuum Cleaners in the North Building, Winnipeg Exhibition. Call and secure the agency for your town. The "Perfect" is the most efficient machine sold, and is reasonable in price. Call and see for yourself.

AGENTS WANTED

Western

Distributors

Moncrieff & Endress

Winnipeg - Vancouver

To Exhibition Visitors

- We extend a special invitation to every Brownie, Kodak and Camera Man, Woman and Child, or those wishing to be one of the above, to visit our Store while at the Exhibition. We have many things to interest each one of you.
- Bring along your troubles; this is the place to leave them.
- Possibly your camera has not been giving just the satisfaction you desire. Bring it in and let us exchange it for a more modern, up-to-date model, guaranteed to give satisfaction.
- A call at our Store will be of equal interest to Professional and Amateur.
- While in the City let us supply you with the reliable Eastman N. C. films, film packs and plates.
- Finishing executed promptly and in a satisfactory manner.
- Make a note of the Address.

STEELE MITCHELL LIMITED

Steele Block Annex, 274 Carlton St.
Just off Portage Avenue

Better Farming Trains

Through the co-operation of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway and the Manitoba Agricultural College, a considerable part of the College and its equipment has been placed on wheels for a few weeks each summer during the past three years and sent throughout the province for the benefit and instruction of the men and women, boys and girls on the farms of Manitoba, who are not able to attend the sessions of the Agricultural College. In each case the railway company has provided the train free of charge, believing that, as a business proposition it is in the best interests of the railway companies that the farmers along their lines should be equipped as fully as possible and prosperous. The Agricultural College supplies the equipment in the various cars and also a staff of lecturers composed of the professors of the College, who are thus giving a part of the time which would otherwise be devoted to their holidays.

This year the C.P.R. train visits 66 different points and the C.N.R. 48 different points, being well distributed throughout all parts of the province supplied by these two lines. The arrival of the "Better Farming" Special train in the small towns and villages throughout the province is an incident of considerable interest, not only in all the surrounding country, but in the village itself. The train remains in the town always for three hours and reaches three towns every day, the hours of meetings being from 9 to 12 in the morning, 2 to 5 in the afternoon and 7 to 10 in the evening, the longer runs being made at night.

Trains Largely Attended

Shortly after the "Better Farming" train arrives in a town dust may be seen on various quarters of the horizon and within a short time there is a steady procession of carriages arriving from the prairie farms bringing the men, women and children and very shortly the village population has swelled to sometimes nearly double its normal size. After a short time has been given for the inspection of the train the women are directed to the Home Economics car, the children to the Poultry car, and the men are gathered round to listen to a lecture on the points of unsoundness in horses, or on the best methods of judging horses. After the talk on horses the farmers are given an opportunity to ask questions and then are directed to the car where hogs are kept and the professor in charge gives an address on the methods of feeding, breeding and caring for hogs to bring the best returns on the Winnipeg and foreign markets.

The farmers are then directed to the field crops car, where an address is given to them on the scheme now being operated by the Agricultural Department to supply farm help throughout the province. A general talk is then given them on the livestock outlook and every encouragement is held out to them to go in for cattle raising. With the present price of pork the market is likely to be glutted somewhere in the near future, while there is not liable to be the same result in connection with cattle.

An address is then given on the subject of alfalfa, which has been introduced quite successfully in some parts of Manitoba and is growing in popular favor.

Another interesting subject is that of concrete construction on the farm, which is in the hands of the professor of farm mechanics of the College, and he gives a very practical talk on this subject, having all the materials present and actually mixing a concrete block before his audience.

Poultry Demonstration

In the poultry car the professor gathers the children round and has a very interesting talk with them on the poultry on their own farms. He tells them how to feed the hens and take care of them and tells them how to distinguish the various breeds, using live poultry he has in the car with him for demonstration purposes. An address is also given to the women in the poultry car and the men interested are afforded all information on the subject.

One of the most interesting events at all the places where the "Better Farming" special stops is a demonstration on preparing fowls for market given by the professor in charge. Covered by a long gown and armed with sleeve protectors, the professor takes his hen out upon the lawn and gathers the whole crowd of men, women and children round him while he tells them how to prepare their poultry for the Winnipeg market so that they will be able to get the highest price. He then hangs up his bird by the heels on a small gallows erected for the purpose and, having severed the jugular vein and paralyzed the nervous system he takes the feathers off with a rapidity which amazes the onlookers, having the fowl ready for market in about one minute.

Housekeeping and Dressmaking

The Home Economics car has proved to be one of the most popular and is always crowded to its utmost capacity with the young ladies and mothers from the farms who are deeply interested in better housekeeping. Demonstrations are given in the Home Economics car on labor saving devices in the farm home and also a very practical talk on the subject of canning and preserving, full of useful hints for every housewife.

Another useful demonstration is that of dressmaking, the lecturer on this subject being provided with a model and showing the women how to cut and prepare the garments which they are making.

Farm Mechanics

Another exceedingly popular car on the train is the one filled with mechanical contrivances planned for farm purposes. There is no lecture in connection with this car but the farmers and their wives ask questions very freely and are given all the information available on the subject. The car contains a complete water supply system, together with an electric lighting plant. A gasoline engine is also shown operating a cream separator, washing machine, feed grinder, and pump. There is also a full equipment for a farm blacksmith shop. Many farmers manifested great interest and expressed their intention to go home and introduce some of these machines to lessen labor in their own homes.

A representative of The Guide had the pleasure of spending a couple of days with the C.P.R. special train in south-western Manitoba last week, and found that the farmers and their wives appreciated very much the opportunity to visit the "Better Farming" train as it passed through their community.

The C.P.R. train is in charge of T. E. Atcheson, the genial grain agent of the company, who makes a point of seeing that satisfactory service is given to the farmers attending. In fact, as he tells them, the train is theirs for the three hours it is in town. A sleeping car and dining car is attached, in which the staff of lecturers are accommodated.

The C.N.R. train is different in some respects from the C.P.R. train. The former specializes more in dairy and in poultry raising, and to cattle also special attention is given.

In each train a supply of recent bulletins is kept in which is nearly all the information contained in the lectures and these bulletins are given to all those who attend the trains. They will be very valuable for any one to have in his home and can be obtained from the Agricultural College free by any one writing there for them.

The Teaching Staff

The professors and lecturers on the two trains from the Agricultural College are as follows:

F. W. Broderick, B.S.A., Professor of Horticulture and Forestry.

F. G. Churchill, B.S.A., Professor of Soil Physics.

Miss Margaret Kennedy, Professor of Household Arts.

Mrs. E. C. Salisbury, Professor of Household Science.

Miss B. Duncan, Lecturer of Household Science.

Miss M. McKee, Lecturer Household Science.

Miss M. C. Green, Lecturer Household Arts.

Continued on Page 36

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 15

of the evil laws that exist, but that is not a proof that these laws would not exist if women were given the right to vote. To prescribe a remedy for existing evil conditions, we must first understand the cause of the evil. We are often being told by women that men generally are not as bad as our laws allow them to be. Is not that admitting that the evil laws do not exist because men wish them to be? Is not the cause of most of the injustice we have to bear to be found in the fact that men are practically being disfranchised, rather than because women are not given the right to vote? There always has been an interest at work to disfranchise the men, and those same interests will also be at work if the women get the vote. What are most of our Canadian elections but a huge farce? I think I hardly need to argue that most of our evils do not exist because men want them, but because men have been unable to remove them. To say that they would be removed if women were given the right to vote is equivalent to saying that women are more fit to govern than men—a thing which most men will hardly admit. Then why all this agitation? Is it because women feel they are being so greatly wronged? Why do we hear of women refusing to submit to "man-made laws?" Why the agitation to have the word "obey" struck from the marriage ceremonies, etc.? Is not the whole trouble simply that our modern woman wants to be more independent and to be placed on an equal with man (a thing which to me appears to be both against the commandment of God and the laws of nature)? It is the duty of man to protect and support the weaker sex. We have laws to punish the man who fails to support his wife. Such being the case would it be fair to give to woman through her vote the right to create the conditions under which man shall support her? If we give woman the right to vote and thereby draw her more into public life, do we not therefore draw her away from her higher and nobler duty? It will hardly be denied that woman imparts to humanity that softening and refining influence without which a high standard of civilization is impossible. Some may think that by bringing woman into politics we will naturally refine politics, which to a certain sense would very likely be true, but, judging from happenings in England, for instance, isn't it safe to say that the more vulgar amongst them would devote themselves to politics, while the more refined would become mothers and devote their whole energies to the more refined calling of the home? We should not forget that when woman enters into politics, she also enters into temptations practically unknown to her at present. She will be brought more in contact with the coarser elements of life, which will naturally have the effect of taking much of that refinement from her which she now possesses, for one can hardly claim that woman is less liable to fall into temptation than man.

I ask again, why this agitation of woman to enter the sphere of life which man now holds? Is it because many of them fail to realize the importance of the position which they now hold?

E. A. MUNKLER

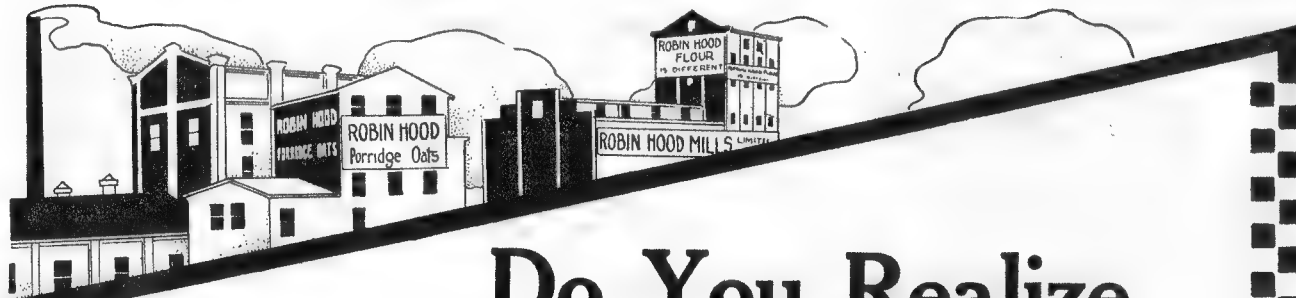
St. Gregor, Sask.

INTEREST

Editor, Guide:—The following on "Interest," by Chiozza Money, M.P., in the British Weekly, I think worthy of a wide circulation: "Somebody has to work, be it remembered, to find interest, whether for small investor or large. Unlike the quality of mercy, interest does not fall 'like the gentle rain from heaven' and most assuredly also it does not bless 'both him that gives and him that takes.' If interest were absolutely secure, the operation of interest would soon crush those without property and deliver the masses of the people bound hand and foot into the hands of those owning capital."

Trusting that The Guide may long be spared to forward better conditions for the masses. Yours truly,
WELLWISHER.

Nothing that is not a real crime makes a man appear so contemptible and little in the eyes of the world as inconstancy, especially when it regards religion or party.—Addison.



Do You Realize

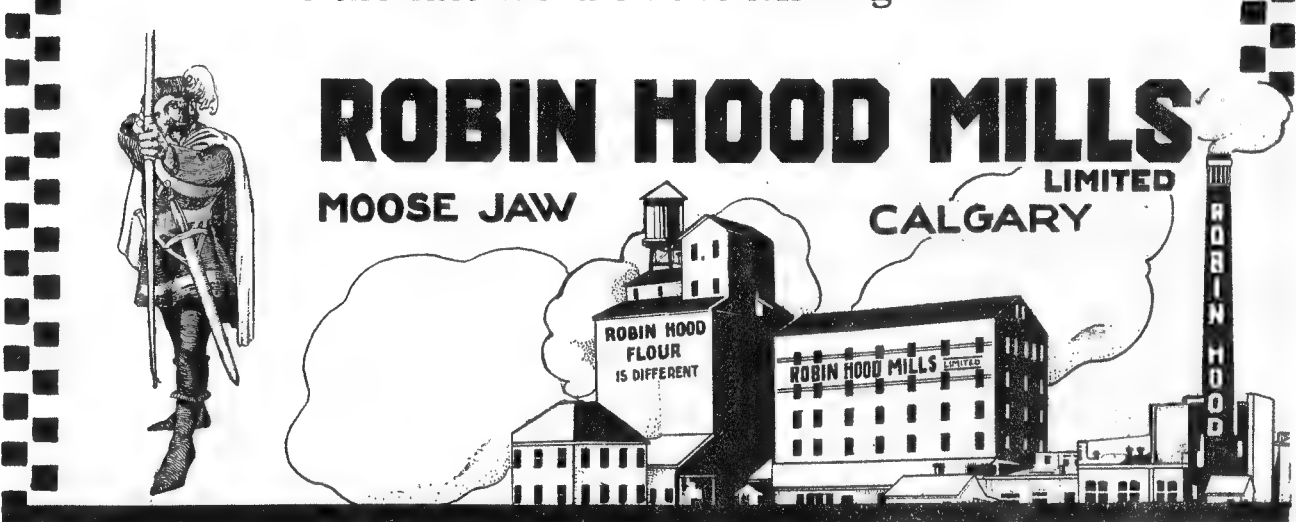
That it required 6000 years to make it possible to produce

Robin Hood Flour?

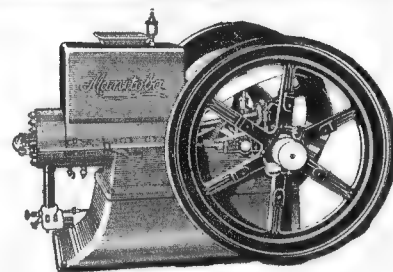
From the time that primeval man pounded grain into meal on the homely handstone mill to the present new, perfect, immense and yet delicately adjusted mills for making Robin Hood Flour required thousands of years of development

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

Is the last word in the Milling Art!



Why Manitoba Engines "Make Good"



BASE, CYLINDER AND HOPPER CAST SEPARATELY. Costs us more, but saves you money in the event of an accident breaking one part or the other.
 AUTOMATIC MIXER. Needs no priming. Starts immediately, even in coldest weather.
 FUEL TANK BELOW INTAKE VALVE. Flooding of engine is impossible. With gravity feed engines, fuel has been known to flood the engine and start a fire.
 OUR HOPPER COOLING SYSTEM gives perfect results on little water. No danger of pump or pipes freezing in cold weather.
 BATTERY AND FUEL CUT-OUT works automatically. You save much fuel money by this feature, besides getting longer life from your batteries and ignition points.
 CASE-HARDENED TOOL STEEL is used for all working parts.
 SPLASH LUBRICATION. Only one sight feed oil cup to fill.
 OUR GUARANTEE covers the engine, its performance and its economy. Any defect made good at our factory within two years of date of purchase.
 Send for our instructive catalogue. Full of good reading and free on request. The "MANITOBA" Engine is

"MADE IN THE WEST FOR WESTERN NEEDS"

We Manufacture Gasoline Engines, 1½ to 25 H.P. Wood Saws, all sizes. Wood and Iron Pumps.
 Grain Grinders, 6 to 12 inch. Pumping and Power Windmills, 8 to 14 feet.

MANITOBA ENGINES, LIMITED

BRANDON, MAN.

SASKATOON, SASK.

CALGARY, ALTA.

The Sign of a Good Dairy Farmer

WE USE THE
DE LAVAL
Cream Separator

There are more than a million such signs on the best farms the country over. They are almost invariably a badge of prosperity and practical progressiveness. They are a most impressive object lesson to the farmer who hasn't one. They point the sure way to better things in dairying.

Where there's a De Laval user without a De Laval User's Sign a new enameled sign will be gladly sent him free of all cost.

Where there's a dairy farmer—big or little—without a De Laval Separator the De Laval User's Sign—that badge of prosperity and progressiveness—will come to him with his separator.

Why not buy a De Laval Separator now? Try one any way, through the local agent, and satisfy yourself. This will cost you nothing and may save you much. There never was a better time to make so important and self-paying an investment than right now—and the "sign of a good dairy farmer" goes with it.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

The Canadian Housewife's Choice

Benson's Prepared Corn

FOR CULINARY PURPOSES

Silver Gloss Starch

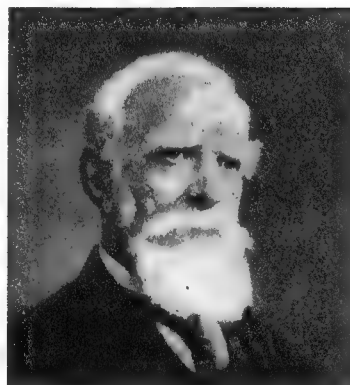
FOR HOME LAUNDERING

*Benson's and Silver Gloss have led for
over half a century*

The Canada Starch Co. Limited

Manufacturers of the Edwardsburg Brands

Montreal Cardinal Toronto Brantford Vancouver



Lord Strathcona, Montreal & London



D. B. Hanna, Toronto

Who Owns Canada

Continued from Page 13

Senator Robert MacKay, Montreal, Que.

Pres. Business Systems, Limited	
Vice-Pres. Bell Telephone Company of Canada	\$ 27,090,644
Paton Manufacturing Company of Sherbrooke	892,362
Shedden Forwarding Company, Limited	
Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation, Limited	18,785,513
Dir. Canada Cement Company, Limited	31,911,200
Canada Paper Company, Limited	*932,700
Canadian Pacific Railway Company	1,000,000,000
Dominion Coal Company	32,255,020
Dominion Steel Corporation	76,566,341
Dominion Textile Company, Limited	15,043,326
Dominion Iron and Steel Company	48,423,205
Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited	5,615,107
Lethbridge Collieries Limited	2,574,727
Bank of Montreal	254,705,044
Montreal City and District Savings Bank	31,015,036
Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company	33,436,858
National Bridge Company of Canada, Limited	
P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company	5,488,746
Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited	18,556,132
Royal Trust Company	*1,000,000
Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	*5,000,000

Total.....\$1,609,296,861

Wilmot D. Matthews, Toronto, Ont.

Pres. Centre Star Mining Company, Limited	
Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited	\$ 7,353,461
London Electric Company, Limited	722,887
St. Lawrence and Chicago Steam Navigation Company of Canada, Limited	1,055,371
Vice-Pres. Canada North-West Land Company, Limited	1,996,032
Confederation Life Association	16,336,364
Dominion Bank	79,907,364
Victoria Rolling Stock and Realty Company of Ontario	1,419,833
1st Vice-Pres. Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation	30,048,593
Dir. Canada Foundry Company, Limited	
Canadian General Electric Company, Limited	15,522,253
Canadian Pacific Railway Company	1,000,000,000
Dominion Coal Company, Limited	32,255,020
Niagara Navigation Company, Limited	1,284,180
Steel Company of Canada, Limited	28,915,550
Toronto General Trusts Corporation	45,086,660
Toronto Railway Company and Toronto and York Radial Railway Company	19,910,211

Total.....\$1,281,813,778

Sir Edmund B. Osler, K.B., M.P., Toronto, Ont.

Pres. Canada North-West Land Company, Limited	1,996,032
Dominion Bank	79,907,364
Niagara Navigation Company, Limited	1,284,180
Toronto Ferry Company, Limited	
Vice-Pres. War Eagle Consolidated Mining and Development Company, Limited	
General Advisory Board in Canada, North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company, Limited	7,090,580
Man. Dir. Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Company, Limited	
Senior Partner Osler and Hammond	
Dir. Canadian Pacific Railway Company	1,000,000,000
Confederation Life Association	16,336,364
Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada	7,353,461
Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto	8,677,837
St. Lawrence and Chicago Steam Navigation Company, Limited	1,055,371
Toronto General Trusts Corporation	45,086,660
Victoria Rolling Stock and Realty Company of Ontario	1,419,833

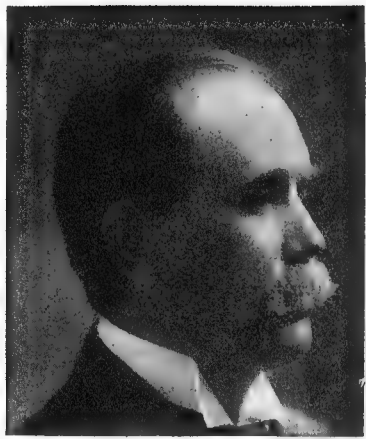
Total.....\$1,170,207,682



J. H. Plummer, Toronto



Cawthra Mulock, Toronto



H. S. Holt, Montreal

Sir William Van Horne, K.C.M.G., Montreal, Que.		\$
Pres. Canadian Salt Company, Limited		
Cuba Company		
Cuba Railroad Company	33,617,175	
Laurentide Paper Company, Limited	6,198,453	
Dir. Brazil Railway Company		
Canada North-West Land Company, Limited	1,996,032	
Canadian Pacific Railway Company	1,000,000,000	
Demerara Electric Company, Limited	1,130,844	
Dominion Coal Company, Limited	32,255,020	
Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited	48,428,205	
Dominion Steel Corporation	76,566,341	
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States		
Guatemala Railway Company		
Mexican Light and Power Company, Limited	48,377,980	
Mexico Tramways Company	37,427,149	
Mexico North Western Railway Company	47,936,144	
Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Limited	98,177,065	
Royal Trust Company	*1,000,000	
St. John Railway Company	2,056,710	
Winnipeg Electric Railway Company	17,106,449	

Total \$1,452,273,567

Sir Hugh Montagu Allan, C.V.O., Montreal, Que.		
Pres. Acadia Coal Company, Limited		
Merchants Bank of Canada	80,573,899	
Railway Securities Company, Limited		
Vice-Pres. Canada Paper Company, Limited	*932,700	
North British Development Company, Limited		
Allan Brothers and Company, U.K., Limited		
Canadian Transfer Company, Limited		
Carlton Hotel Company of Montreal, Limited		
Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited	48,428,205	
Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited	76,566,341	
Labrador Company, Limited		
Montreal Investment Trust		
Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company	33,436,858	
Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada	18,161,847	
Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited	8,548,547	
Royal Trust Company	*1,000,000	
Standard Chemical, Iron and Lumber Company of Canada, Ltd.	6,520,861	

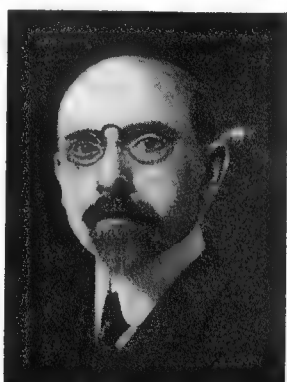
Total \$274,169,258

Col. Sir Henry M. Pellatt, Kt., C.V.O., A.D.C., Toronto, Ont.		
Pres. Annual Review Publishing Company, Limited		
British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, Limited		
British Colonial Land and Security Company		
Colbolt Lake Mining Company	3,445,585	
Electrical Development Company of Ontario, Limited		
Roman Stone Company, Limited		
Steel and Radiation, Limited		
Sun Brick Company		
Toronto and Niagara Power Company		
Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited	*4,000,000	
Vice-Pres. Canadian Lake and Ocean Navigation Company, Limited		
Dominion Telegraph Company	1,310,530	
Standard Chemical, Iron and Lumber Company of Canada	6,520,861	
Dir. British America Assurance Company	2,061,374	
Dominion Coal Company	32,255,020	
Dominion Steel Corporation	76,566,341	
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company	32,584,688	
Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company	23,302,589	
Toronto and York Radial Railway Company	*2,000,000	
Toronto Railway Company	19,910,211	
Toronto Power Company	*3,000,000	
Twin City Rapid Transit Company	47,642,348	
Western Assurance Company	3,284,179	

Total \$257,883,726

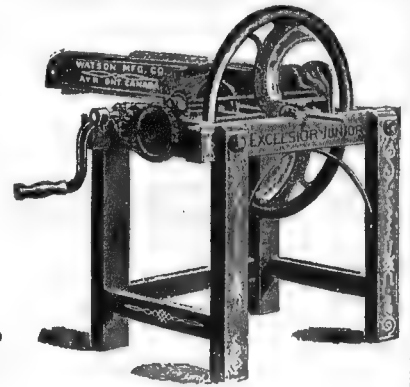


J. W. Flavelle, Toronto



E. R. Wood, Toronto

WATSON'S Excelsior Junior Feed Cutter



Well known and very popular all over the West. Can be operated by hand, horse, windmill or engine power. With power blower will deliver feed to any part of the barn. Will cut half a ton of hay per hour easily. Finest specially tempered English steel knives. Single lever for start, stop and reverse. Cuts $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch lengths by changing sprocket wheels. We make seven styles of Feed Cutters to meet all requirements. Write for FREE illustrated catalogue showing our whole line of goods.

We Sell

Channel Steel Harrows	Double Trees and Neck Yokes
Wood Boss Harrows	Pole and Cordwood Saws
Harrow Carts	Wheel Barrows
Pulverizers	Root Pulpers
Lawn Goods	Grain Grinders
Turnip Seed Sowers	Horse Powers
Warehouse Trucks	Straw Cutters

Heider Eveners and Janesville Plows

John Watson Mfg. Co.

WINNIPEG

CANADA

THERE WILL BE A GREAT RUSH FOR SUMMER SALE VALUES AT EATON'S

The summer season is late this year. People, in consequence, have deferred much of their shopping. But the warm weather is here at last. And with it there is a rush for summer wear.

It is only a big store that can stand such a sudden rush period—that can carry a heavy stock until the opportune moment, then market it at the smallest margin of profit and meet the demands of the tremendous volume of business which follows.

The test of a big store is to be ready with the right goods, at the right time, and at the right prices, and to have a variety in quality and quantity to meet all needs.

Eaton's are prepared for a great volume of summer trade during June, July and August.

Our stock is the finest and most complete as regards quality and variety that our buyers, knowing Canadian needs and anticipating Western demands, could secure in the great markets of the world by buying for cash in enormous quantities, thus getting the best values at the lowest prices.

On account of the short season we have determined to handle this stock in rapid fashion at the most reasonable prices. From the outset there will be big demands. The greatest values will no doubt go to the earliest purchasers.

Some of the finest values in summer goods have been reserved for our Mail Order trade. This is a branch of the business on which no chances are taken. Everything must be absolutely satisfactory.

The present is a particularly good time for mail order customers to buy. It doesn't matter what you want. Simply consult our catalogue and order from it. If you do not see what you desire, write our Service Department for suggestions, telling us what you would like and about the price you care to pay.

The Service Department will give you, without charge or obligation on your part, complete information, quote prices and send suggestions and samples—in short, it will serve you personally. In addition to goods listed in our catalogues we carry on our sales floors many other and better lines which are available to Mail Order purchasers through this service.

At Eaton's you are sure of Service and Satisfaction. Our motto is: "No transaction complete until customer is satisfied."

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

WHY THE HECLA FURNACE SAVES ONE TON OF COAL IN SEVEN —

When you Buy a Furnace you get no more than you pay for:

But some furnaces gobble up coal at such an extravagant rate, or are so complicated in construction that the average householder condemns the plant before it has been in use six months.

The Hecla Furnace

Eliminated trouble—its mechanical construction is simple—no dust—no escaped gas, and besides, it Saves One Ton of Coal in Every Seven you buy.

Write for our booklet *Comfort and Health*—it will interest you. The Hecla Furnace is "Comfort Insurance."

CLARE & BROCKEST LTD.
WINNIPEG CANADA



R. A. BONNAR, K.C. WARD HOLLANDS W. H. TRUEMAN, L.L.B.

Bonnar, Trueman & Hollands

BARRISTERS, ETC.

P.O. Box 158
Telephone Garry 4783Offices: 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Building
WINNIPEG

BEST ENGLISH BOOTS

Direct from the Factory to You.

Boots of equal quality at such reasonable prices CANNOT possibly be obtained in any Canadian Store. To get the very best material and workmanship combined you MUST send your order by post to our Northampton (England) Factory, the very centre of the world's boot and shoe industry.

We guarantee to send you by return mail a pair of these magnificent boots immediately on receipt of remittance. All you have to do is to fill in the coupon and send to us with a Post Office Order, and no matter in what part of Canada you may live, the goods will be despatched to you at once.

Every pair is a triumph of the bootmaker's art and a revelation in the matter of down-right solid value. Further, if you are not more than satisfied with your bargain, if you do not feel that the goods sent are worth double the amount we are asking for them, send them back at once and we will return your money in full and pay cost of postage in addition. Could anything be fairer?

FULL DESCRIPTION.

Boot No. 1180.—Extra Stout Kip leather uppers, Derby pattern, Wax-thread sewn, half-watertight tongue, straight toecap, unbreakable jockey backstrap, extra stout hard-wearing soles of such substance, with 6 rows of iron studs let in flush with the leather. The boot is screwed right through the outer sole to the inner sole, thus making it impossible to break away.

The "Barratt" System of Sizes and Widths.

GENTLEMEN'S "Footshape"
Boots are made in eight different sizes: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (size 12 25c. extra). Each size in four different widths: No. 3 width (for slender feet); No. 4 (medium); No. 5 (wide); No. 6 (extra wide).

HOW TO ORDER.—Fill in the attached Order Form, stating size (length), usual y worn, then the width according to the shape of your foot, if narrow, order No. 3 width; if medium, No. 4 width; if wide, No. 5 width; if extra wide, No. 6 width.

SPECIAL NOTE.—Applications for Catalogues (which by the way will save pounds in your Boot Bill) should be sent to W. Barratt and Co., Ltd., Dept. GG Box, 101 P.O., Montreal, but all orders and remittances must be sent to—



Send this Coupon with your Order

COUPON.

To Messrs. W. BARRATT & Co., LTD., Northampton, Eng.
Please forward one pair of All-Leather "Footshape" Boots. No. Size Width
for which I enclose Postal Order value.....
Name.....
Address.....
Box Call, \$ 3.25.

W. BARRATT & CO., LTD.
Boot Manufacturers,
(Dept. GG), Footshape Works, NORTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

D. McNicholl, Montreal, Que.

Vice-Pres. and Member Executive Committee Canadian Pacific Railway Company \$1,000,000,000
Dir. Molsons Bank 49,745,567
Total \$1,049,745,567

Hon. George A. Cox, Toronto, Ont.

Pres. British America Assurance Company \$ 2,061,374
Canada Life Assurance Company 44,257,341
Central Canada Loan and Savings Company 9,782,014
Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited *1,000,000
Provident Investment Company
Toronto Savings and Loan Company 3,580,549
Western Assurance Company 3,284,179
Vice-Pres. Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada
Dir. Canada Cement Company, Limited 31,911,200
Canada Foundry Company, Limited
Canadian Bank of Commerce 233,250,637
Canadian General Electric Company 15,522,253
Dominion Steel Corporation 76,566,341
Dominion Coal Company, Limited 32,255,020
Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited 48,428,205
Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company, Limited 2,367,838
Electrical Development Company of Ontario, Limited *6,000,000
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company 100,000,000
London Electric Company 722,887
National Trust Company, Limited 28,244,611
Ottawa Electric Railway Company 2,604,403
Russell Motor Car Company 2,423,390
Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company 23,302,589
Robert Simpson Company, Limited *5,483,700
Toronto and Niagara Power Company, Limited
Toronto and York Radial Railway Company *2,000,000
Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited *4,000,000
Toronto Railway Company 19,910,211
Vancouver Portland Cement Company, Limited
Total \$698,958,742

E. R. Wood, Toronto, Ont.

Pres. Vancouver Portland Cement Company, Limited
Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. Central Canada Loan and Savings Company \$ 9,782,014
Vice-Pres. Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited *1,000,000
National Trust Company, Limited 28,244,611
Dir. British America Assurance Company 2,061,374
Canada Life Assurance Company 44,257,341
Canadian Bank of Commerce 233,250,637
Dominion Coal Company 32,255,020
Dominion Iron and Steel Company 48,428,205
Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company, Limited 2,367,838
Electrical Development Company of Ontario *6,000,000
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company 100,000,000
Massey-Harris Company *15,000,000
Mexican Electric Light Company 11,892,772
Mexican Light and Power Company, Limited 48,377,980
Mexico Tramways Company 37,427,149
Mexico North-Western Railway Company 47,936,144
Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Limited 98,177,065
Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company, Limited 23,302,589
Shawinigan Water and Power Company 21,063,717
Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited *4,000,000
Toronto Power Company *3,000,000
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company 3,039,281
Western Assurance Company 3,284,180
Total \$324,147,917

Sir Rodolphe Forget, M.P., Montreal, Ont.

Pres. East Canada Power and Pulp Company \$ 3,271,439
Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company 18,556,132
Quebec and Saguenay Railway 33,436,858
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company 32,584,688
Vice-Pres. Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company
Dir. Canadian General Electric Company, Limited 15,522,253
Black Lake Consolidated Asbestos Company 5,318,623
City Central Real Estate Company, Limited *1,000,000
Crown Life Insurance Company 1,027,058
Prudential Trust Company 531,304
St. Lawrence Flour Mills Company, Limited
Sterling Coal Company, Limited 4,329,735
Toronto Railway Company 19,910,211
Toronto and York Radial Railway Company *2,000,000
Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company, Limited *5,000,000
Total \$142,488,301

Geo. E. Drummond, Montreal, Que.

Vice-Pres. Canada Iron Corporation, Limited \$ 14,602,765
1st Vice-Pres. Cockshutt Plow Company, Limited
Dir. Brantford Carriage Company, Limited
Canada Cement Company, Limited 31,911,200
Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited 11,607,734
Carriage Factories, Limited
Molsons Bank 49,745,567
Montreal Trust Company 1,861,667
Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited 8,548,547
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada 43,900,885
Total \$162,178,365

Senator Nathaniel Curry, Montreal, Que.

Pres. Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited \$ 11,607,734
Canada Steel Foundries, Limited
Dir. Camaguey Company, Limited 1,661,089
Canadian Light and Power Company
Hewson Pure Wool Textiles, Limited 2,574,727
Lethbridge Collieries, Limited 1,861,667
Montreal Trust Company 80,100,176
Bank of Nova Scotia 4,329,735
Sterling Coal Company, Limited
Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company, Limited
Total \$102,135,128

Senator Sir Lyman M. Jones, Toronto, Ont.

Pres. Massey-Harris Company *15,000,000
Dir. Verity Plow Company, Limited
Canadian Bank of Commerce 233,250,637
Total \$248,250,637

Thomas J. Drummond, Montreal, Que.

Pres. Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway	
Algoma Commercial Company, Limited	
Algoma Eastern Railway	
Canada Iron Corporation, Limited	14,602,765
Lake Superior Corporation	53,413,058
Lennoxville Waterworks Company, Limited	
Vice-Pres. Montreal Water and Power Company	6,448,967
Partner Drummond, McCall and Company, Iron and Steel Merchants	
Dir. Canadian Car and Foundry Company	11,607,734
Canadian Branch Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Co.	
Cockshutt Plow Company, Limited	
Drummond Mines, Limited	
Lake Superior Paper Company	
Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Company	
Montreal Trust Company	1,861,667
Royal Bank of Canada	181,680,543
Western Canada Power Company	7,508,176

Total \$277,122,910

Hon. W. C. Edwards, Ottawa, Ont.

Pres. Canada Cement Company, Limited	\$ 31,911,200
Library Bureau of Canada, Limited	
Vice-Pres. A. E. Rea and Company, Ottawa, Limited	
Dir. Canadian Bank of Commerce	233,250,637
Toronto General Trusts Corporation	45,086,659

Total \$310,248,496

S. H. Ewing, Montreal, Que.

Pres. Canadian Mortgage Investment Company	2,007,448
Montreal Cotton Company	7,438,141
Vice-Pres. Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	43,900,885
Dir. Crown Trust Company	360,150
Black Lake Consolidated Asbestos Company	5,318,623
Missisquoi Marble Company, Limited	
Illinois Traction Company	18,141,537
Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company	2,050,766
Atlantic Sugar Refineries Limited	4,000,000
Trent Valley Woollen Manufacturing Company, Limited	
Vice-Pres. Molsons Bank	49,745,567

Total \$132,963,117

J. W. Flavelle, LL.D., Toronto, Ont.

Pres. Harris Abattoir Company, Limited	
National Trust Company, Limited	28,244,611
and Gen. Man. Wm. Davies, Limited	
Vice-Pres. Robert Simpson Company, Limited	5,483,700
Dir. Canadian Bank of Commerce	233,250,637
Imperial Varnish and Color Company, Limited	
John Murphy Company, Limited, Montreal, Que.	

Total \$266,978,948

E. B. Greenshields, Montreal, Que.

Pres. Greenshields', Limited	
Dir. Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation, Limited	18,785,513
Penmans, Limited	7,120,969
Royal Trust Company	*1,000,000
Bank of Montreal	254,705,044

Total \$281,611,526

Senator Robert Jaffray, Toronto, Ont.

Pres. Toronto Globe Printing Company	
Vice-Pres. Imperial Bank of Canada	77,964,108
Dir. Canada Foundry Company, Limited	
Canada Life Assurance Company	44,257,341
Canada General Electric Company, Limited	15,522,253
Central Canada Loan and Savings Company	9,782,014
Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited	*1,000,000
London Electric Company, Limited	722,887
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company	16,815,246
Toronto General Trusts Corporation	45,086,660

Total \$211,151,509

S. J. Moore, Toronto, Ont.

Pres. Metropolitan Bank	13,732,151
Pacific Burt Company, Limited	1,386,866
F. N. Burt Company, Limited	2,693,593
Wm. A. Rogers, Limited	3,004,150
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. Carter-Crume Company, Limited	*2,177,700
City Dairy Company, Limited (Toronto)	1,520,924
2nd Vice-Pres. Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada	7,095,442
Dir. Porto Rico Railway Company, Limited	7,134,025
Mexican Northern Power Company	*12,600,000

Total \$51,344,851

George A. Morrow, Toronto, Ont.

Vice-Pres. Canadian Real Estate Company	
Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited	*1,000,000
Dir. British America Assurance Company	2,061,374
Steel Company of Canada	31,548,659
Central Canada Loan and Savings Company	9,782,014
Imperial Guarantee and Accident Company	
Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada	7,095,442
Mississippi River Power Company	*2,000,000
Provident Investment Company	
Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited	*1,000,000
Western Assurance Company	3,284,180

Total \$60,771,669

James Ross, Montreal, Que.

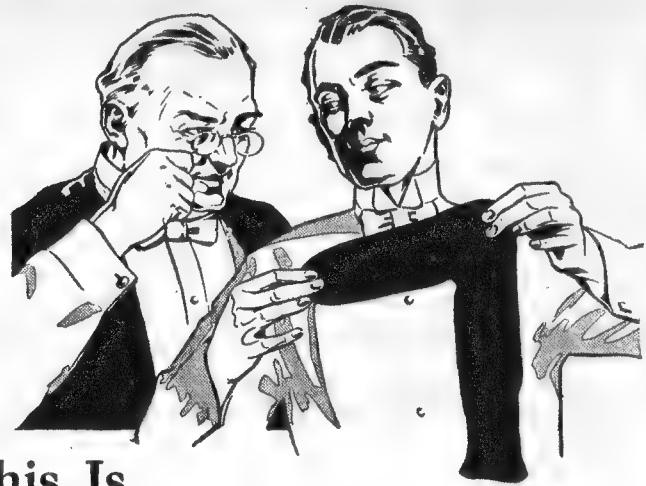
Pres. St. John Railway Company	2,056,710
Dir. Canadian General Electric Company, Limited	15,522,253
Laurentide Company, Limited	6,198,453
Bank of Montreal	254,705,044
Royal Trust Company	*1,000,000

Total \$279,482,460

Lieut. Col. Frank S. Meighen

Dir. Bank of Toronto	58,518,877
Lake of the Woods Milling Company	5,615,107
Paton Manufacturing Company of Sherbrooke	892,362
Canada North-West Land Company	1,996,032
Crown Trust Company	360,150
Phoenix Assurance Company of London, England	

Total \$67,382,528



This Is Holeproof, Dad

Did You Ever See Finer Looking Socks?

"Do you mean to say, son, they *guarantee* them to wear six months without holes?"

That is exactly what we are doing.

Six pairs of cotton hose, guaranteed six months, for men, cost \$1.50 to \$3 per box; for women and children, \$2 to \$3 per box; also three pairs for children, \$1 per box,

guaranteed three months. Several weights; all sizes and colors. Three pairs of silk Holeproof, guaranteed three months, for men and women, cost \$2 a box for men and \$3 a box for women. All colors. Medium cashmere socks, six pairs, \$2; fine cashmere, six pairs, \$3. Women's fine cashmere stockings, six pairs, \$3. Six pairs of cashmere guaranteed six months

Holeproof Hosiery

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

These are soft, pliable and stylish. The foundation of the wear is yarn that costs us an average of 74c a pound. We could buy common yarn for 32c; but hose made from it wouldn't last.

Our guarantee covers every stitch, not just the heels and toes. Our inspection department, where each pair is examined, costs \$60,000 a year. But we cannot afford to replace many pairs, so we see that each pair is right.

The above figures refer to Hole-

proof as made in the States and Canada.

Look for the trademark and signature, *Carl Fuschell*, stamped on every pair. The genuine Holeproof are sold in your town. Write for the dealers' names. We ship direct where there's no dealer near, charges prepaid, on receipt of remittance.

Write today for our free book on Holeproof.



HOLEPROOF HOSIERY CO. OF CANADA, Ltd.
341 Bond Street, LONDON, CANADA (446)

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906
Carl Fuschell

BEAVER LUMBER CO. LTD.

DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

HEAD OFFICE - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Provincial REGINA, Sask.

Exhibition JULY 28 AUG. 2

Live Stock and Poultry Events
Close Saturday,
July 12th

The best in the West exhibited in the departments for all breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

175 horses already entered for four big days of racing. Everything worth while in farm machinery on exhibition. An entirely new Midway by the great Patterson Shows. Six Bands, including the famous 79th Cameron Highlanders' Band. See the big Free Attractions in front of the grand stand. Fireworks. Single Fare Rates and Special Excursions on the railways.

\$35,000

In Prizes and Purses

Apply to the Manager for all Particulars

J. A. WETMORE, President
Regina - Sask.

D. T. ELDERKIN, Manager
Regina - Sask.



**Peerless
Guaranteed Fencing**

Strongly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—intermediates No. 12 wire—made by the Open Hearth process which time and other tests have proven to be the best material made for the manufacture of wire fencing. Send for literature. Ask about our farm and ornamental fencing. Agencies nearly everywhere. Live agents wanted in unassigned territory.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.



Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

275,577 is the 'number of a motor that left our factory one bright morning not long ago. It was a wonderful motor—the result of a big and unmatched experience. And the thousand or more motors we are building every day are exactly like it.

More than 275,000 Fords now in service—convincing evidence of their wonderful merit. Runabout, \$675; Touring Car \$750; Town Car \$1000—f.o.b. Walkerville with all equipment. Get interesting "Ford Times"—from Dept. G., Walkerville factory. Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Canada.



**WARM HOUSE
A LONG FELT WANT**

REGISTERED BRAND
Comfort Felt.

COSTS 75 PER CENT LESS THAN PLASTER

YOU CAN PUT IT ON YOURSELF

Write for Free Sample and full information to
FRED. J. C. COX & CO., Manufacturers
Head Office: 403 Travellers Building, Winnipeg, Man.

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy, by this plan, The Flour that is always good.

Daily
Capacity
300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
GLADSTONE, MAN.



Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. Toronto, Ont.	
Pres. Canadian Bank of Commerce	233,250,637
Dir. Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited	
Canadian Countryman	
Massey-Harris Company	*15,000,000
Mond Nickel Company, Limited	
Monterey Railway, Light and Power Company	11,070,460
Toronto General Trusts Corporation	45,086,660

Total \$304,407,757

A. M. Nanton, Winnipeg, Man.

Dir. Cockshutt Plow Company, Limited	
Dominion Bank	79,007,364
Garton Pedigree Seed Company, Limited	
Northern Trust Company	7,835,725
Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works, Limited	
Suburban Rapid Transit Company (Winnipeg)	619,177
Winnipeg Electric Railway Company	17,106,450
Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway Company	948,434

Total \$106,417,150

J. H. Plummer, Toronto, Ont.

Pres. Cumberland Railway and Coal Company	
Dominion Coal Company, Limited	32,255,020
Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited	48,428,205
Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited	76,566,341
Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company	
Vice-Pres. Canada Life Assurance Company	44,257,341
Dir. Canadian Explosives, Limited	
National Trust Company, Limited	28,244,611
Bank of Nova Scotia	80,100,176
Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company	23,302,589

Total \$333,154,283

Sir William Whyte, K.B., Winnipeg, Man.

Vice-Pres. Garton Pedigree Seed Company, Limited	
Winnipeg Electric Railway Company	17,106,449
Standard Trust Company	9,584,581
Dir. Canadian Pacific Railway Company	1,000,000,000
Confederation Life Association	16,336,364
Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway Company	948,434
Imperial Bank of Canada	77,964,108
British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company	*500,000
Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Company, Limited	
Great West Permanent Loan Company	4,763,296

Total \$1,127,203,232

R. M. Horne-Payne, England

Dir. Toronto Power Company	*3,000,000
Canadian Northern Railway Company	234,614,990
Chairman British Columbia Electric Railway Company	27,911,715
Dir. Monterey Railway, Light and Power Company	11,070,460
Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company	98,177,065
Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company	23,302,589

Total \$398,076,819

Sir Wm. Mackenzie

Pres. Canadian Northern Railway Company	234,614,990
Toronto Power Company	*3,000,000
Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company	23,302,589
Toronto Railway Company	19,910,211
Toronto and York Radial Railway Company	*2,000,000
Winnipeg Electric Railway Company	17,106,449
Monterey Railway, Light and Power Company	11,070,460
Chairman Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company	98,177,065
Vice-Pres. Pat Burns & Company	
Dir. Canadian General Electric Company	15,522,253
Central Canada Loan and Savings Company	9,782,014
Dominion Coal Company	32,255,020
Dominion Steel Corporation	76,566,341
Dominion Securities Corporation	*1,000,000
Imperial Life Assurance Company	7,095,442
National Trust Company	28,244,611
Shawinigan Water and Power Company	21,063,717
Standard Chemical, Iron and Lumber Company	6,520,861
Toronto Electric Light Company	*4,000,000
Hudson's Bay Company	10,404,835

Total \$621,638,858

Sir D. Donald Mann

Vice-Pres. Canadian Northern Railway Company	234,614,990
Dir. Canadian Western Lumber Company	
Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co.	573,644
Vice-Pres. Monterey Railway, Light and Power Company	11,070,460
Dir. Winnipeg Electric Railway Company	17,106,449

Total \$263,365,543

Cawthra Mulock

Pres. Canada Bread Company	5,242,754
National Iron Works	
Dir. Confederation Life Association	16,336,364
Imperial Bank	77,964,108
Vice-Pres. Maple Leaf Milling Company	6,474,943

Total \$106,018,169

Frederic Nicholls

Pres. Toronto and Hamilton Railway Company	
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Canadian Foundry Company, Limited	
Canadian General Electric Company, Limited	15,522,253
Vice-Pres. Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company	
Electrical Development Company of Ontario, Limited	*6,000,000
Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company, Limited	23,302,589
Toronto and Niagara Power Company	
Toronto Power Company	*3,000,000
Toronto and York Radial Railway Company	*2,000,000
Toronto Railway Company	19,910,211
Dir. British America Assurance Company	2,061,374
Canadian Northern Railway Company	234,614,990
Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited	76,566,341
Imperial Rolling Stock Company, Limited	
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company	3,039,281
Toronto Electric Light Company, Limited	*4,000,000
Western Assurance Company	3,284,180
Dir. and Hon. Sec. London Electric Company, Limited	722,887

Total \$394,025,106

D. R. Wilkie, Toronto, Ont.

Pres. Canadian Bankers' Association	
Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company	
and Gen. Mgr. Imperial Bank of Canada	77,964,108
Vice-Pres. General Accident Company of Canada	
Dir. Confederation Life Association	16,336,364
Toronto General Trusts Corporation	45,086,660
Victoria Rolling Stock and Realty Company of Ontario, Limited	1,419,833

Total \$140,806,965

D. B. Hanna, Toronto, Ont.

Pres. Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific Railway	
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway	3,039,281
Canadian Northern Quebec Railway	
Quebec and Lake St. John Railway	
Canadian Lake and Ocean Navigation Company	
Canadian Mineral Rubber Company	
Merchants Mutual Line	
2nd Vice-Pres. Canadian Northern Steamships, Limited	
3rd Vice-Pres. Canadian Northern Ontario Railway	
Halifax and South Western Railway	
Vice-Pres. Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Company	3,467,234
Mogann Air Brake Company	
Toronto Electric Light Company	*1,000,000
Western Salt Company	
3rd Vice-Pres. Canadian Northern Railway Company	234,614,990
Dir. British America Assurance Company	2,061,374
Imperial Guarantee and Accident Title and Trust Company	
British Empire Trust Company, London, England	
Great West Iron, Wood and Chemical Company	
Rio de Janeiro Electric Light and Tramway Company	
Canadian Western Lumber Company (200,000,000 ft. per year)	
Canadian North Pacific Fisheries	
Canadian Mortgage Investment Company	2,007,448
London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company	4,557,980
Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company	98,177,065
Western Assurance Company	3,284,180
Western Canada Flour Mills Company	3,969,778
Winnipeg Electric Railway Company	17,106,449

Total \$376,285,779

Charles B. Gordon, Montreal.

Pres. Dominion Textile Co.	\$ 15,043,326
Vice-Pres. Penman's Limited	7,120,969
Dir. Bank of Montreal	254,705,044

Total \$276,869,339

ASSURANCE	SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	TOTAL ASSETS
British American Assurance Co.	\$1,400,000	\$2,061,574
Canada Life Assurance Co.	1,000,000	44,257,341
Western Assurance Co.	2,500,000	3,284,180
Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada	1,000,000	43,900,885
Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada	1,000,000	7,095,442
Confederation Life Association	1,000,000	16,336,364
Crown Life Insurance Co.	556,975	1,527,058
Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada	None	18,161,847
Northern Life Assurance Co. of Canada	917,000	1,625,886
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S.		
Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co.	244,400	573,644
Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co. of Canada		
General Accident Co. of Canada		
British Northwestern Fire Insurance Co.	500,000	

Total \$10,118,375 138,824,221

BANKS	SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	TOTAL ASSETS
Canadian Bank of Commerce	\$15,000,000	\$233,250,657
Dominion Bank	5,383,400	79,907,364
Imperial Bank	6,910,000	77,964,108
Merchants Bank	6,758,900	80,573,899
Molson's Bank	4,000,000	49,745,567
Bank of Montreal	16,000,000	254,705,044
Bank of Nova Scotia	6,000,000	80,100,176
Royal Bank of Canada	11,560,000	181,680,543
Bank of Toronto	5,000,000	58,518,877
Metropolitan Bank	1,000,000	18,732,151
Montreal City and District Savings Bank	1,000,000	31,015,036

Total \$78,612,300 1,091,193,422

EXPRESS AND TRANSFER	SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	TOTAL ASSETS
Canadian Transfer Co.		
Dominion Express Co.	2,000,000	*2,000,000
Canadian Express Co.		
Canadian Northern Express Co.		

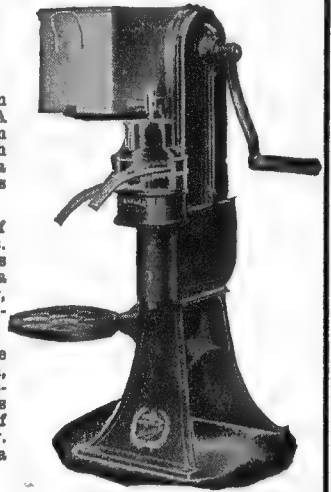
INDUSTRIALS	SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	TOTAL ASSETS
Amalgamated Asbestos Co.	\$10,000,000	\$18,785,513
Ames-Holden-McCreedy	6,000,000	3,032,208
Atlantic Sugar Refineries Ltd.	6,000,000	4,000,000
Black Lake Cons. Asbestos Co.	4,000,000	5,318,623
Canada Bread Co.	3,750,000	5,242,754
Canada Cement Co.	24,000,000	31,911,200
Canada Iron Corporation	7,741,300	14,602,765
Canadian Car and Foundry Co.	9,975,000	17,025,352
Canadian Steel Foundries Ltd.	4,400,000	
Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.	4,785,500	10,719,126
Canadian Cottons Ltd.	6,290,500	12,718,423
Canadian General Electric Co.	7,640,000	15,522,253
Canadian Salt Co.	666,700	
Canada Paper Co.	932,700	
Canadian Locomotive Co.	3,500,000	5,131,905
Carter, Crume Co.	2,177,700	
City Dairy Co. Toronto	1,265,000	1,520,924
Cockshutt Plow Co.	10,000,000	
Carriage Factories Ltd.	2,400,800	
Dominion Steel Corporation	42,656,800	76,566,341
Dominion Iron and Steel Co.	25,000,000	48,428,205
Dominion Coal Co.	18,000,000	32,255,019
Dominion Textile Co.	6,859,030	15,043,326
Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Co.	1,000,000	2,367,838
East Canada Power and Pulp Co.	1,500,000	3,271,439

SEPARATOR TALKS**No. 6 The Crop That Cannot Fail**

Consider how many things can happen to the man who depends upon grain alone for his support. A bad season can undo all his work. A hailstorm can ruin his whole crop. Too much rain, too much sun, too much cold, too much rust—any one of a dozen causes is sufficient to upset his calculations and set him back several years.

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In the STANDARD Separator all objectionable features of ordinary machines are done away with, and every good point in modern Separator construction is incorporated, many of them our own patents and not to be found on other machines. The proof is contained in our booklet. Send for a copy today. Ask for particulars of our plan of selling you a STANDARD Separator so that it pays for itself.



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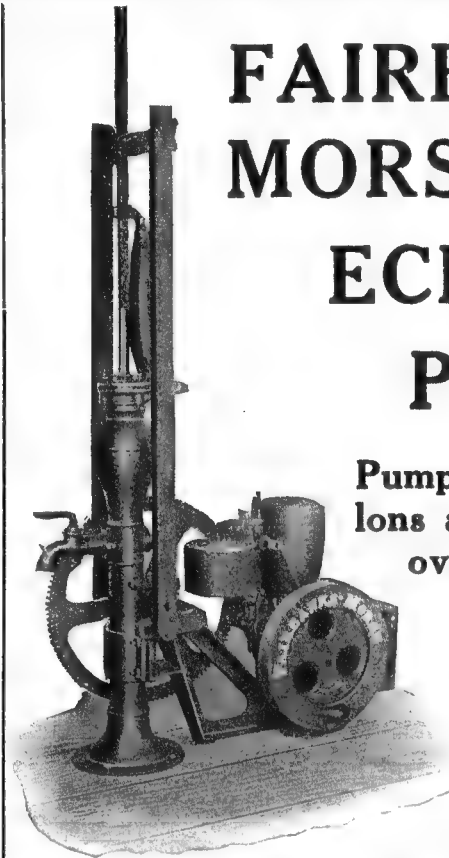
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INDUSTRIES Continued.

	SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	TOTAL ASSETS
Brought forward.....		
Lake Superior Corporation.....	40,000,000	53,413,058
Lake of the Woods Milling Co.	3,600,000	5,615,107
Laurentide Paper Co.	3,600,000	6,198,453
Penman's Limited	3,225,600	7,120,969
Peter Lyall & Sons Construction Co.	3,050,000	5,488,746
Maple Leaf Milling Co.	5,000,000	6,474,943
Montreal Cotton Co.	3,000,000	7,438,141
National Bridge Co. of Canada	1,000,000	
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.	7,030,000	16,815,246
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	4,500,000	8,548,547
Paton Mfg. Co. of Sherbrooke	600,000	892,362
Price Brothers and Co.	5,000,000	16,870,382
Russell Motor Car Co.	2,000,000	2,423,390
Steel Co. of Canada	17,996,300	31,548,658
Standard Chemical, Iron and Lumber Co. of Canada	4,713,000	6,520,861
Victoria Rolling Stock and Realty Co. of Ontario	600,000	1,419,833
Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co.	5,000,000	
Western Canada Flour Mill Co.	1,500,000	3,969,778
Canada Starch Co.		
C. Meredith and Co., Montreal		
Roman Stone Co.		
Steel and Radiation Ltd.		
Sun Brick Co.		
Robt. Simpson Co. Ltd.	5,483,700	
Vancouver Portland Cement Co.		
Massey-Harris Co. Ltd.	15,000,000	
St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co.		
Brantford Carriage Co. Ltd.		
Carriage Factories Ltd.		
Algoma Commercial Co. Ltd.		
Lake Superior Paper Co.		
Hewson Pure Wool Textiles Ltd.		
Maritime Coal, Rly. and Power Co. Ltd.		
A. E. Rea and Co., Ottawa		
Trent Valley Woollen Mfg. Co. Ltd.		
Canada Foundry Co., Limited		
Verity Plow Co. Ltd.		
Standard Drain Pipe Co. of St. Johns, Que.		
Wm. A. Rogers Ltd.	2,400,000	3,004,150
Pat. Burns and Co.		
Magann Air Brake Co.		
Canadian Explosives Ltd.		
Total	\$344,839,600	\$507,225,858

LAND

Canada North-West Land Co.	\$ 59,157	\$ 1,604,975
Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Co.	1,500,000	and 398,509 acres 3,467,234
Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co.		
British Colonial Land and Security Co.		
City Central Real Estate Co. (Montreal)	1,000,000	
Total	\$2,599,157	\$5,072,209

LIGHT AND POWER

Consumers Gas Co., of Toronto	\$ 4,370,500	\$ 8,677,837
Kaministiquia Power Co.	2,000,000	4,338,608
London Electric Co.	406,200	722,887
Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co.	17,000,000	33,436,858
Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	10,000,000	21,063,717
Toronto Power Co.	3,000,000	*3,000,000
Toronto Electric Light Co.	4,000,000	*1,000,000
Electrical Development Co. of Ontario	6,000,000	*6,000,000
Western Canada Power Co.	3,000,000	7,508,176
Canadian Light and Power Co.	6,000,000	*6,000,000
West Kootenay Power and Light Co.	2,000,000	*2,000,000
Toronto and Niagara Power Co.		
Montreal Water and Power Co.	780,000	6,448,967
Total	\$58,556,700	\$103,197,050

LOAN AND SAVINGS

Central Canada Loan and Savings Co.	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 9,782,014
Great West Permanent Loan Co.	2,426,750	4,763,296
London and Canadian Loan and Agency Co.	1,000,000	4,557,980
Toronto Savings and Loan Co.	1,000,000	3,580,549
Standard Loan Co.	1,350,000	2,700,000
British Canadian Loan and Investment Co. Ltd.		
Provident Investment Co.		
Total	\$8,276,750	\$25,383,839

MINING

Cobalt Lake Mining Co.	\$ 3,304,051	\$ 3,445,585
Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada	5,805,200	7,353,461
Lethbridge Collieries	3,000,000	2,574,727
Sterling Coal Co.	2,500,000	4,329,735
La Rose Consolidated Mines Co.	7,493,135	7,650,588
Acadia Coal Co.		
Centre Star Mining Co.		
Drummond Mines Ltd.		
Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd.		
Mond Nickel Co. Ltd.		
Total	\$22,102,386	\$25,354,096

MORTGAGE

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation	\$ 6,000,000	\$30,048,593
Canadian Mortgage Investment Co.	1,500,000	2,007,448
North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Co.	1,100,000	7,090,580
Total	\$8,600,000	\$39,146,621

MISCELLANEOUS

	SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	TOTAL ASSETS
Hudson's Bay Co.	\$ 5,000,000	\$10,404,835
Bell Telephone Co.	15,000,000	27,090,644
Dominion Telegraph Co.	1,000,000	1,310,530
Commercial Cable Co.	23,000,000	*23,000,000
Ritz-Carlton Hotel Co.		
Caledonia Springs Co.		
Business Systems Ltd.		
Shedden Forwarding Co.		
Cuba Co.		
Railway Securities Co.		
North British Development Co.		
Carlton Hotel Co., of Montreal		
Labrador Co. Ltd.		
Montreal Investment Trust		
Dominion Securities Corporation	1,000,000	
Lennoxville Waterworks Co.		
Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Co.		
Total	45,000,000	61,806,009

NAVIGATION

Niagara Navigation Co.	\$ 701,700	\$ 1,284,180
Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.	25,000,000	32,534,688
St. Lawrence and Chicago Steam Navigation Co.	860,000	1,055,371
Merchants Mutual Line		
Canadian Northern Steamships		
Toronto Ferry Co.		
Canadian Lake and Ocean Navigation Co.		
Allan Bros. and Co. U.K.		
Total	\$26,561,700	\$34,924,239

CANADIAN RAILS

Canadian Northern Rly. Co.	\$70,000,000	\$234,614,990
C.P.R.	180,000,000	1,000,000,000
London Street Rly. Co.	600,000	1,242,758
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Rly. Co.	925,000	3,039,232
Ottawa Electric Rly. Co.	1,247,700	2,604,404
Quebec Rly., Light, Heat and Power Co.	9,999,500	18,556,132
Toronto Rly. Co.	10,974,600	19,910,211
Toronto and York Radial Rly. Co.	2,000,000	
Winnipeg Electric Rly. Co.	6,000,000	17,106,450
Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Rly. Co.	500,000	948,434
Suburban Rapid Transit Co. (Winnipeg)	100,000	619,177
St. John Rly. Co.	800,000	2,056,710
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly. Co.	25,000,000	100,000,000
Quebec and Saguenay Rly.		
Algoma Central and Hudson's Bay Rly.		
Algoma Eastern Rly.		
Total	\$308,140,800	\$1,409,698,548

Note—The last annual report of the C.P.R. Co., for year ended June 30, 1912, showed total assets of \$628,119,545 and 6,660,581 acres of land in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and 4,395,948 acres in British Columbia. In this compilation the land has been valued at \$20 per acre, giving a total value of \$221,130,480. To this has been added \$105,000,000 which came into the treasury of the company by the recent issue of \$60,000,000 of stock at \$175, making the total assets of the company approximately \$1,000,000,000. The figures for the C.N.R. are taken from the report for the year ending June 30, 1911, when the assets were placed at \$221,437,999 and 871,866 acres of land in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

	SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	TOTAL ASSETS
The Cuba Railroad Co.	\$16,126,000	\$33,617,175
Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Rly. Co.	22,000,000	52,631,790
Mexico North Western Rly. Co.	25,000,000	47,936,145
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste Marie Rly. Co.	31,248,000	116,058,850
Camaguey Cuba Electric Co. Ltd.	1,000,000	1,661,089
Mexico Tramways Co.	16,487,400	37,427,149
Mexican Light and Power Co.	13,585,000	48,377,980
Mexican Electric Light Co. Ltd.	6,000,000	11,892,772
Mexican Northern Power Co.	12,600,000	
Mississippi River Power Co.	22,000,000	
Monterey Rly., Light and Power Co.	4,600,000	11,070,460
Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Co.	40,000,000	98,177,065
Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Co.	10,000,000	23,302,589
Illinois Traction Co.	9,968,700	18,141,537
Porto Rico Rly. Co. Ltd.	3,500,000	7,134,025
Demerara Electric Co. Ltd.	425,000	1,130,844
Twin City Rapid Transit Co. (Mpls. and St. Paul)	23,100,000	47,642,348
Brazil Rly. Co.		
Guatemala Rly. Co.		
Total	\$217,040,100	\$556,201,818

TRUST COMPANIES

Crown Trust Co.	\$ 100,000	\$ 360,150
Eastern Trust Co.	600,000	10,732,437
Montreal Trust Co.	500,000	1,861,667
National Trust Co.	1,500,000	28,244,611
Prudential Trust Co.	343,760	531,304
Toronto General Trusts Corporation	1,000,000	45,086,659
Royal Trust Co.	1,000,000	
Standard Trust Co.	500,000	9,584,581
Northern Trusts Co.	1,500,000	7,835,725
Total	\$7,043,760	\$104,237,134

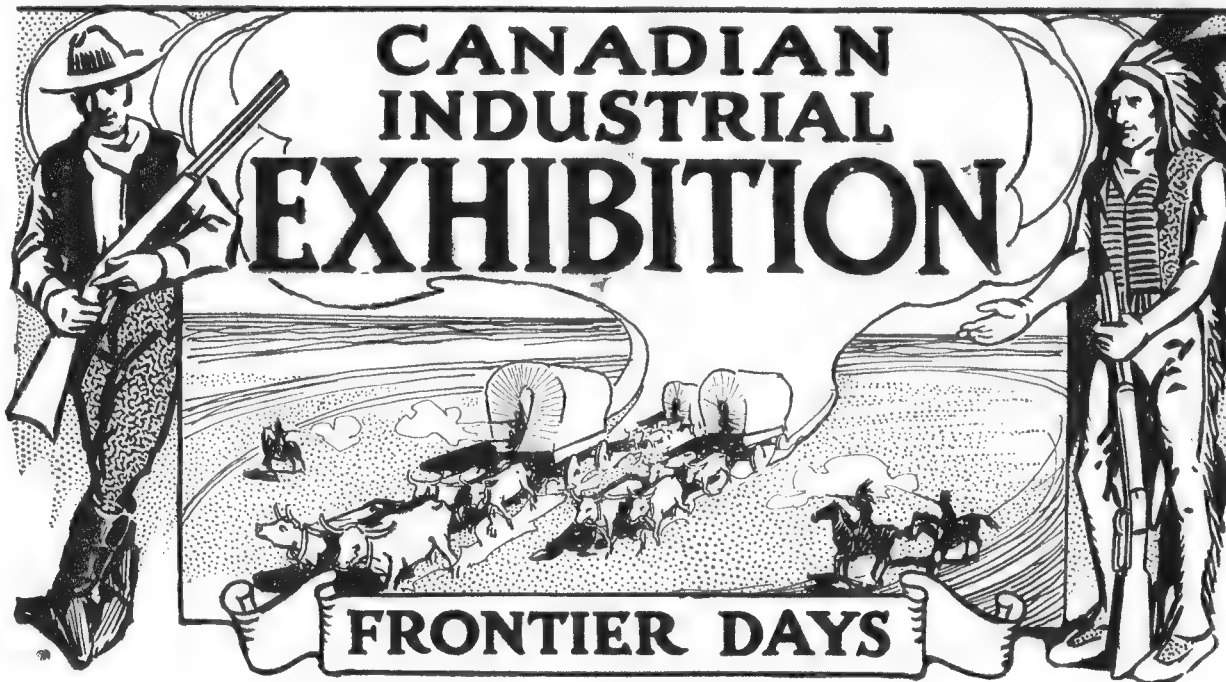
PARLIAMENT IN SUSPICION

The Ottawa Citizen, in a recent issue, said:

"The transference of millions of the public money into the coffers of the Canadian Northern Railway must awaken doubts as to the integrity of Parliament amongst every class of the community." This is precisely the effect which the voting of this money has had upon the public. It has confirmed and strengthened the widely-held suspicion that our elected representatives can not be depended upon to protect the public interests

against the demands of organized and powerful interests. Report has it that next session will see further demands upon the Dominion treasury by the Canadian Northern Railway. This is highly probable. Since taking office the Borden Government has marked each session by lavish money grants to this railway—six millions in 1911-12 and nearly sixteen millions in 1912-13. It is not probable that we have seen the end of these raids unless public opinion declares itself much more decidedly than it has to date.—Winnipeg Free Press.

**Winnipeg
July
8 to 16**



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Broncho Busters, Outlaw Horses, Genuine Cowboys and Girl Roughriders. See a Texas Ranger bulldog a wild steer. The violent, the thrilling, a sight to be remembered

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Our Ottawa Letter

Progress of Western Freight Inquiry—American Rate Expert Gives Evidence Showing that Discrimination Against West is Real—The C.P.R. Defence

Ottawa, June 20.—The semi-final stage of the inquiry into western freight rates was entered upon this week. At the time of writing progress is being made with the taking of the final evidence to be submitted. Then the counsel representing the Dominion and provincial governments (Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia) will be heard, and, finally the board, after sifting all the evidence, will give judgment in what is probably the greatest rate case any judicial body was ever called upon to deal with. The case opened on Wednesday with a large array of counsel on hand. It was noticeable that the defence of the railways is largely in the hands of the C. P.R., which had prepared practically all the evidence to be submitted in rebuttal of the exhibits filed on behalf of the Dominion government, the provincial governments and the Winnipeg Board of Trade. Counsel for the company included E. W. Beatty, chief counsel; F. H. Chrysler, K.C., of Ottawa, one of the keenest of corporation lawyers and Mr. Tilley, of Toronto, who was prominently connected with the insurance inquiry of a few years ago. The Dominion government was represented by Jas. Bicknell, K.C., and H. W. Whitla, K.C.; the Winnipeg Board of Trade by Isaac Pitblado, K.C., and the Alberta government by M. K. Cowan, K.C., (who scored so heavily on behalf of the people when the case was opened, by producing the evidence which caused the board to declare that a prima facie case of discrimination against the West had been established), and the British Columbia government by W. A. Macdonald, K.C. Mr. Cowan was backed by Alex Macdonald, the well known rate expert, while Mr. Pitblado had the assistance of G. E. Carpenter, who has prepared many valuable tables of comparative rates on be-

half of the Winnipeg Board of Trade. A new figure in the case is J. P. Muller, a well-known United States expert on railway rates, who has tabulated three large volumes of facts and figures bearing on freight rates in Canada as compared with the United States, but more particularly comparing rates and conditions in Eastern and Western Canada. These exhibits have not as yet been presented or analyzed, but they would appear to make it quite evident that, while the cost of operation in the West is lower than in the east, the rates are higher and the Railway Board in giving judgment is almost certain to take some steps to bring about a readjustment. Whether it will be confined to a reduction of western rates only or a general levelling up and down of eastern and western rates respectively remains to be seen. This, of course, is a guess based upon somewhat incomplete data, for since the case was re-opened on Wednesday the time of the board has been taken up almost entirely in hearing the evidence of W. B. Lanigan, assistant general freight manager in charge of C.P.R. traffic west of Fort William. Mr. Lanigan has proved to be a very good witness for his company and has doubtless piled up a seemingly strong case in the way of comparisons with United States lines.

The government side of the case has yet to be presented, however, and until it is no one is in a position to form a judgment as to the real merits of the figures submitted by Mr. Lanigan on behalf of the C.P.R.

The People's Case

The government side of the case, as analyzed by Mr. Muller, will demonstrate that the four western divisions of the C.P.R. produce the greater part of the revenue and are operated at proportionately less expense than the east-

ern divisions. The figures, as given by Mr. Muller for the year ending June 30, 1911, show total earnings for the four western divisions of \$58,862,702, as against \$38,433,363 for the four eastern divisions. The total operating expense on the four eastern divisions was \$28,286,495, or 73.60 per cent. of the revenue, while on the western divisions the operating expenses were \$35,340,798 or only 60.04 per cent. of the revenue.

A striking feature of the statement is that the Atlantic division shows a deficit on operation. The operating revenues for this division were \$3,049,291 and the operating expenses were \$3,215,169. In other words the operating expenses were 105.44 per cent. of the revenues. All the other divisions show a surplus of operating revenues over operating expenses. The lowest proportion of operating expenses to revenue are found in the three prairie provinces. In Manitoba the expenses are only 53.54 per cent. of the revenues; in Saskatchewan 59.25 per cent.; and in Alberta 58.61 per cent. On the other hand in Ontario the expenses are 74.64 per cent. of the revenue and on the eastern division 77.58 per cent.

Distinguishing between freight and passenger revenue Mr. Muller's analysis shows that the western freight revenue is particularly profitable. The total freight revenue for the four eastern divisions in 1911 was \$23,620,590, as against expenses of \$17,517,933. In the four western divisions the total freight revenue was \$42,134,722 and the expenses \$22,768,183. On the basis of the per centage of expenses to revenue the four eastern divisions show a percentage of 74.16, while on the four western divisions the percentage is only 54.04.

The total passenger revenue in the four eastern divisions was \$14,812,772 as against expenses of \$10,768,562. On the four western divisions the passenger revenue totalled \$16,727,980 against expenses of \$12,572,614. In this case the percentage of expenditure to revenue is higher on the western than on the eastern divisions, though the spread is not great. The percentage on the four

eastern divisions is 72.70 and on the four western 75.16.

The total gross profit on operating cost over the whole system, as shown by Mr. Muller's statement, was 52.92 per cent. of the total revenue. In this instance the greater profitability of western business is evident. On the four eastern divisions 35.87 per cent. of the revenue is gross profit, while on the four western divisions the gross profit is 66.56 per cent., or nearly double. The excess of western profit over eastern was drawn entirely from the freight business, the passenger traffic being, as before, more profitable in the East than in the West.

Mr. Muller will be examined in regard to these figures, and if he succeeds in substantiating them it is difficult to see how the West can be refused an amelioration of existing conditions. As stated before, Mr. Lanigan's evidence has consisted largely of a mass of comparative rates, designed to show that exhibits placed before the board by counsel supporting the application for a reduction in rates are erroneous. He contended that in the majority of cases the comparisons made were either wrong or misleading, or else based upon dissimilar conditions. In regard to many commodities, however, Mr. Lanigan admitted that rates on the Canadian side of the border are higher. He contended, however, that if the American classifications were applied to the C.P.R. the company would make more money than it does now. These admissions included the rates on agricultural implements between Fort William and Regina and points west, as compared with similar distances on the Great Northern Railway west of St. Paul.

The case is likely to occupy practically all of next week. The government counsel say it will take them two days to put in their case, and the railway counsel will no doubt consume considerable time in cross-examination. Then the representatives of the other provincial governments and the Winnipeg Board of Trade are to be heard from.

A Hearty Invitation

Is extended to our friends and patrons to give us a call during their Exhibition visit. Make our office your headquarters. Drop us a line at once and we will arrange hotel accommodation for you. If you are holding wheat and wish to follow the markets, we can arrange to keep you advised. We aim to give the best possible SERVICE.

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Better Farming Trains

Continued from Page 26

M. C. Herner, B.S.A., Professor of Poultry Husbandry.

C. H. Lee, M.A., Professor of Agricultural Botany.

L. A. Moorehouse, B.S.A., Professor of Field Husbandry.

T. J. Harrison, Asst. Professor of Field Husbandry.

G. W. Morden, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.

W. H. Peters, B.S.A., Professor of Animal Husbandry.

L. J. Smith, B.S.A., Professor of Farm Mechanics.

W. J. Gilmore, B.Sc., A.E., Assistant Professor Farm Mechanics.

R. Milne, B.S.A., Lecturer Farm Mechanics.

A. Blackstock, B.S.A., Lecturer Animal Husbandry Extension.

F. W. Crawford, B.S.A., Lecturer Animal Husbandry.

E. Ward Jones, B.S.A., Supt. Extension Sec. Agricultural College.

Principal Black was on the train whenever his other duties would permit.

J. J. Golden, superintendent of immigration; R. G. O'Malley, provincial weeds inspector, and H. J. Moorehouse, assistant to the deputy minister of agriculture, are also in attendance on the train for part of the time.

Mr. H. W. Smith, of the C.P.R. Natural Resources department, at Calgary, is on the C.P.R. train and gives a talk on the general livestock outlook. It is intended that these trains shall be a permanent feature each year henceforth.

to Congress when the crusade is launched.

Argentina, the Chamber points out, has a law which prohibits the killing of a male beef animal until it is three years old, and a female until it has reached six years. Leaders in the movement contend that the slaughter of calves in the United States has not only raised the price of meats, but is threatening its standing as a meat-producing country.

FARMER'S YOUNG SON LOST

The Guide has been asked to give publicity to the fact that a seven-year-old boy, the son of Stephen Genik, who lives near the Drifting River, in the Gilbert Plains district, has been missing from home since May 17. Diligent search has been made but without finding any trace of the boy. He was last seen near the river, but it is not believed that he is drowned. The boy has blue eyes, long, fair hair, and his upper front teeth are a little apart. He was wearing overalls, a shirt with black stripes, and a straw hat. He may have been kidnapped, and anyone having any information as to his whereabouts is requested to communicate with his father.

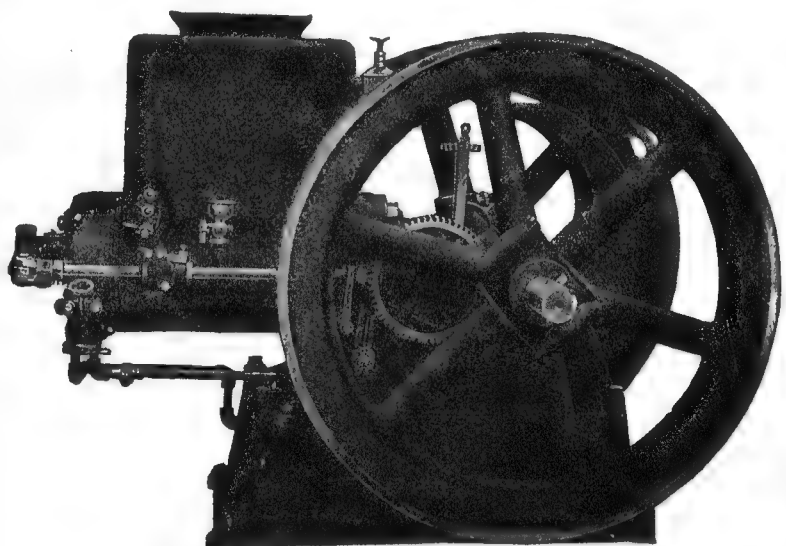
PLOWING MATCH AT BRANDON

The Provincial Match, supported by the government and the C.P.R. and C.N.R. railways, will be held on the Indian school farm, immediately adjoining the Brandon Experimental Farm, on July 8. Over \$1,000.00 in cash and goods, together with two gasoline engines, two sets of heavy breeching harness, and many other articles as "specials" will be offered in prizes. Excursion rate of a fare-and-one-third, going on July 7 and 8, and returning on July 9, will be in force. No certificates of railway rate will be needed.

The Department of Agriculture will pay all freight rates over \$25.00 on each car load.

Applications must be forwarded to Manitoba Agricultural College office by July 5.

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Write for our Extraordinary Prices of

Dry Cells, Crusher Plates, NOTE: OUR PRICE for
Harness, Oils, Plow Shares, 12-inch plow shares is \$2.25,
Bag Holders, Scales, Buggies, for 14-inch plow shares is
Cultivators, Plows, Harrows, \$2.50, for 16-inch plow shares
Threshers, Belting, Grain is \$2.75. All Guaranteed.
Crushers, Pole Saws, Etc., Etc.

We Can Save You Money

Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co. Ltd.

Eighth and Pacific Avenue, BRANDON

The Original Farmers' Company

When writing to advertisers please mention The Guide

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, June 21, 1913

Wheat.—Active and excited all the week with the volume of business fairly large. Price changes were sharp and frequent with the tone at the last steady resting spot, exhibiting a loss of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent for July and a gain of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent for October, this showing the July at the finish 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents and the October 94 cents. Higher prices were scored at the outset, much of the strength at the time coming from the higher Liverpool and American markets, also the comparatively little rain at widely scattered official points in the Northwest and the enormous shrinkage in the quantity on ocean passage. Later reports showed the precipitation as quite general over a wide area of the Northwest and showers were quite generally forecasted, which resulted in much liquidation by holders; the market reacting to figures mentioned above.

There is only a fair demand for 1, 2 and 3 Northern, with a better enquiry after the lower straight grades, which are not coming in very freely. Tough and rejected, not much changed.

Oats.—Situation remains practically the same with the July a little off from last week's close. Demand not any too good except for toughs, which are being well inquired for.

Barley.—Up about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent on the No. 3, No. 4 and about $\frac{1}{4}$ cent on the Feed and Rejected. A good demand for this grain at present and for most grades.

Flax.—Resting spots for this grain today show a gain of almost a cent for the week on the July Option and in a little better demand. Receipts still continue to arrive liberally.

No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	53
No. 4 barley, 1 car, thin	56
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	56
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	54
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	50 1/2
No grade barley, part car	50
Sample barley, 1 car	50 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, oaty	51 1/2
No. 4 barley, 1 car	58
No. 1 flax, 5,000 bu., store	1 31
No. 1 flax, 2,000 bu., to arrive	1 32 1/2
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1 32
No. 1 flax, sacks	1 32
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1 31 1/2
No. 1 flax, 1 car, heating	1 29

LIVERPOOL MARKETS			
Liverpool, June 21, 1913.—			
	Spot	Close	Prev. Close
Manitoba No. 1	\$1.13 1/2	\$1.13 1/2
Manitoba No. 2	1.10	1.10
Manitoba No. 3	1.07	1.07 1/2
Duluth No. 1	1.09 1/2	1.09 1/2
Duluth No. 2 Hard Winter	1.10	1.10
Austrasian	1.14 1/2	1.14 1/2
Rosafe (New)	1.10	1.10

Futures Steady			
July, Manitoba's	1.09	1.09	
October, Manitoba's	1.06	1.06	
December, Manitoba's	1.07	1.07	
Antwerp			
June-July-La Plate	Unqtd.	Exh.	
June-July-Kansas	1.08	1.08	
June-July-Canadian No. 2 Nor.	1.07	1.07	
Flax Markets			
Antwerp-June-July-Plate	1.32	1.33	
London-June-July-Plate	1.40	1.39	
London-June-July-Caleutta	1.47	1.47	
Hull-Spot	1.33	1.33	
Hull-Plate-June-July	1.38	1.37	
Note.-Basis of exchange for Wheat is 4.86 2/3.			
Basis of exchange for flax, 4.86; and all on basis of pure.			

—From Winnipeg Free Press.

The late steadiness in America yesterday and the growing apprehension regarding the American spring wheat outlook as shown by disposition of shorts to cover, caused light offers here, and the market was steady at the opening. Demand quiet, but there was no selling pressure and following the opening the market remained dull and about unchanged. Undertone steady. European weather and crop accounts generally favorable.

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS
 Minneapolis, June 21.—Cash oats closed as follows: No. 3 white oats, 38½ to 39; to arrive, 38½; No. 3 oats, 35½ to 37; barley, 46 to 58.
 Duluth, June 21.—Cash oats closed, 39½; to arrive, 39½; barley, 49 to 57.
 Chicago, June 21.—Feed barley, 50 to 54; malting barley, 56 to 65.

Ons—		
1 C. W. . . .	28,065.06	52,258.10
2 C. W. . . .	2,598,897.13	870,051.01
3 C. W. . . .	905,072.04	81,676.24
Ex. 1 Fd. . . .	235,149.09	179,353.09
Others	1,142,523.16	174,187.51
		2 Fd. . . . 56,197.81
This week . .	4,207,500.13	Others . . . 273,523.14
Last week . .	4,571,850.07	
Decrease . . .	364,350.28	This week . . 2,684,225.04
		Last week . . 1,011,416.16

		Decrease	327,191.12
Barley—	1913	Flaxseed—	
3 C.W.	358,827.90	1 NWC	5,182,930.29
9 C.W.	197,141.20	2 C.W.	1,455,920.24
Rej.	121,206.10	3 C.W.	144,661.30
Feed	40,047.40	Others	223,699.06
Others	111,226.08		
		This week	5,007,211.35
This week.	828,539.12	Last week	4,688,776.44
Last week.	1,059,336.07		

Decrease, Last year's total . . .	250,796.48	Increase, Last year's total . . .	318,434.45	472,171.11
	457,928			
	Shipments			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913 (rail) . .	90,433	54,901	618	
(lake)	1,319,510	837,129	316,804	392,727
1912	2,053,222	892,908	64,165	177,295

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY			
Week Ending June 20, 1913			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	6,022,731	4,207,500	828,539
Midland, Tiffin Montreal, etc. . .	860,334 1,395,431	747,963 1,904,040	298,796 335,474
Totals	9,537,000	8,023,949	1,840,218
Buffalo	982,797		
Duluth	884,000	138,000	35,000
Total this week	11,403,797	9,058,949	1,975,218
Total last week	11,149,767	9,077,436	2,654,151
Total last year	11,836,152	10,242,147	2,693,102

Receipts at the Winnipeg yards for the past week amounted to 871 cattle, 137 calves, 4,405 hogs and 325 sheep, as compared with 624 cattle, 135 calves, 6,421 hogs and 230 sheep for the previous week. For the corresponding week a year ago the receipts totalled 905 cattle, 2,626 hogs and 983 sheep.

Cattle
The first half of the week saw a steady trade at last week's prices, but the balance of the week was slow and draggy. Values declined from 25 to 50 cents per hundred lbs. The top of the week was \$7.75, with the exception of 5 loads of Toronto cattle which arrived Tuesday and sold Wednesday

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE				CORRECTED TO MONDAY, JUNE 23							
Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	97½	99½	108½	Extra choice steers	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy	22c	22c	22c
No. 2 Nor.	94	96½	105½	Choice butcher steers and	7.00-7.50	7.25-7.75	6.75-7.25	No. 1 dairy	19c	19c	20c
No. 3 Nor.	90½	92½	101	heifers	6.50-7.00	6.75-7.25	6.50-6.75	Good round lots	17c-18c	17c-18c	17c
No. 4	86	86	90	Fair to Good Butcher							
No. 5	78	78	76½	steers and heifers	6.00-6.50	6.25-6.75	6.00-6.25				
No. 6	73	72½	64½	Best fat cows	6.00-6.50	6.25-6.75	5.60-6.00	Eggs (per doz.)			
Feed	60	59	56½	Medium cows	5.00-5.50	5.25-5.75	4.75-5.25	Strictly new laid	18c-19c	18c-19c	19c
Cash Oats				Common cows	4.00-4.75	4.25-4.75	3.50-4.25				
No. 2 C.W.	35	35½	44	Best bulls	4.75-5.25	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.25				
Cash Barley				Com'n and medium bulls	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	3.50-4.25				
No. 3	48½	47½	58	Choice veal calves	7.00-8.00	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.00	Potatoes (per bushel) ...	80c	50c	55c
Cash Flax				Heavy calves	6.00-7.00	6.00-7.00	5.00-6.00				
No. 1 N.W.	115	115½	..	Best milkers and spring-	\$55-\$80	\$65-\$80	\$48-\$65	Milk and Cream			
Wheat Futures				ers (each)				Sweet cream (per lb. but-			
July	98½	100½	108½	Com'n milkers and spring	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$27-\$38	ter fat)	27c	27c	25c
October	93	94½	99½	ers (each)				Cream for butter-making			
December	92	..	..					purposes (per lb. but-	22c	22c	20c
Oat Futures				Hogs				ter fat)	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
July	35½	36½	44½	Choice hogs	\$9.00	\$9.00	8.50-8.75	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)			
October	37½	38½	..	Heavy sows	\$7.00	\$7.00	6.00 7.00				
Flax Futures				Stags	\$5.00	\$5.00	4.00-5.00				
July	115½	116½	..	Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
October	120	121½	202	Choice lambs (each)	5.00-5.50	6.50-7.00	\$7.00	No. 1 Red Top	\$15-\$16	\$16-\$17	\$8
December .....	..	..	..	Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50	5.00-6.00	5.50 6.00	No. 1 Upland	\$14-\$15	\$15-\$16	\$7
								No. 1 Timothy	\$19	\$20	\$14

nights between 7½ and 8½ cents. Cow stock is also lower and it takes a very good cow to fetch \$6.50 although an odd head brought a trifle more. Some cattle arriving are showing grass and shippers are warned that there will be a big margin between the dry-fed and the grass cattle. Stockers and feeders are coming in very small numbers and are selling pretty steady. The bulk of the best butcher steers and heifers sold the last three or four days around \$7.25 and \$7.50, with the fairly good ones bringing \$6.50 to \$7.00. Livestock men are not looking for any improvement in prices as this is the low season. Choice veals keep steady at \$7.50 to \$8.00, with medium and heavy calves \$6.50 to \$7.00.

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter
Butter holds steady at last week's reduced figures. Fancy dairy is worth 22 cents, No. 1 dairy 19 and good round lots 17 to 18 cents. The supply coming in is not very heavy for this time of year. Had the late grass not curtailed the supply, dealers were looking for much heavier receipts than last year, but instead of that the supplies are running about the same.

prices will go lower for a while is hard to say. If the weather keeps very warm the eggs from Saskatchewan will have to be discounted on account of shrinkage.

Potatoes

The potato market is dull. Dealers are not quoting higher than 80 cents a bushel. Even at this low figure (60-65 cents a bushel last year and 95 cents a bushel the previous year) there is plenty offering. New potatoes from the South are beginning to come in, the grocers selling them at 5 or 6 lbs. for a quarter.

good for some little time. What is most needed for the dairy and creamery is plenty of rain. The recent showers have helped and the supply has already picked up considerable.

Dressed Meats
Winnipeg butchers are able to get the beef and mutton from Manitoba farms, but the top quality of pork and veal are scarce. Prices are quoted as follows: beef 12½ cents, pork 12½ cents, veal 13-14 cents and mutton 14 cents.

CHICAGO WHEAT
Chicago, June 22.—Balkan difficulties received some of the credit on Saturday for the advance in wheat. Unfavorable weather in both the spring and winter crop territory did the rest. Closing prices were strong $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cent above last night. Corn finished $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ down, oats off $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ up and provisions from $\frac{1}{2}$ down to an advance

000,000 indemnity to the opponents of Turkey. The security market on this side was also said to reflect fear of serious European trouble. But the speculators here were not slow to apply the news to the wheat situation and urge that export demand would be stimulated, even if anxiety

opening forced the only exception to bullish control. Export clearances of wheat and flour today equalled 346,000 bushels. Primary receipts of wheat were 839,000 bushels, against 282,000 a year ago.

Wetting of important sections heretofore dry, helped oats.

LIVERPOOL LIVESTOCK
Liverpool, June 21.—The weather continues very hot, and the trade slow. Cattle are making 14½ cents to 15½ cents per pound.

WHERE TO BUY

Important Information for Guide Readers

To enable our readers to get in closer touch with the advertiser we are again publishing this classified list. It has been corrected and revised up to date and contains, with the exception of classified ads. the names and addresses of all concerns who have patronized our advertising columns during the past six months. We believe all these concerns to be absolutely reliable, and have gone in a great many cases to considerable trouble and expense to convince ourselves. We will be pleased, however, to receive advice from anyone who may know anything to the contrary. A publication like The Guide, placing its subscription price at \$1.00 per year, must necessarily derive a large income from its advertising. In order to make the advertising a success we must have the support of every reader, and ask them when buying to give preference to those firms who use The Guide for advertising purposes. These advertisers are spending their money with us and are, therefore, helping along the farmers' cause and also to build up The Guide. Every time an advertiser increases the size of his ad. it means that our revenue increases and that we can give The Guide readers more for their money. What we want every reader to know and to feel personally is that the more they patronize Guide advertisers, the more the advertisers will patronize The Guide, and in the end the readers of our paper will benefit by getting a larger and vastly improved publication. Now, we think that you will surely find among the advertisers in this list several from whom you can purchase articles needed by you regularly. If such is the case, why not sit down right away and write a letter to each one of these concerns getting their prices and all other information desired by you, and if everything is satisfactory, then send them the order. We want to make this list so complete that you can purchase everything that you may wish through it. It has always been our aim to keep the advertising columns of The Guide absolutely clean. We accept no undesirable advertising. In fact we refuse many thousand dollars' worth of ads. on this account. Our object is to help the farmer, but we also ask him to help us in return. We are here to help you. Let us know your wants.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

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Armstrong Mfg. Co., Saskatoon, Sask.

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EVERY

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1912!

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W. F. ANDERSON, Lowe Farm, Man.
JOHN AGNEW, Hartney, Man.
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RECOVERING FROM WARS

By David Starr Jordan

I note in a recent newspaper that "Russia is declared to be fully recovered from her recent dangerous operation in Manchuria." Russia has not paid one cent of her war debt, which now reaches nearly five billions. Through the so-called "lack of patriotism" of the Mendelssohns she has made further loans, and her vodka monopoly brings considerable returns at the expense of a drunken peasantry. But she has not

"recovered" nor "overcome anything." Nor has Japan, with her war debt of \$1,325,000,000, made any headway towards financial solvency. Her income tax alone ranges from 15 per cent. on incomes of \$175 to 60 per cent. on \$50,000. She is making a brave effort to be solvent under the wise administration of Baron Takahashi, but neither of these nations has gained any economic ground since the war. Nor has any nation "after centuries of warfare" regained the physical vigor it has lost. Better sanitation may conceal weakness, but no physical gain

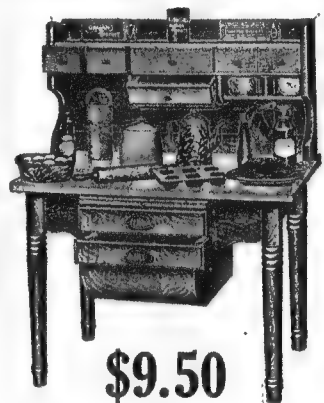
whatever is chargeable to military training. No nation ever "laughed at the burden of a war debt," except in ignorance. Only two nations, Great Britain and the United States, have ever paid any part of such debts. The high cost of living, the world over, is the mark of excessive taxation mostly for war purposes, and the high rate of interest is the visible sign of the scramble for loans on the part of nations with failing credit. The peace workers have no illusions in regard to these matters; a warlike nation sometimes puts up a bold front when it has nothing to back it up.

Besides, war talk is often a way to stave off necessary internal reforms.

An English tourist was sightseeing in Ireland and the guide had pointed out the Devil's Gap, the Devil's Peak, and the Devil's Leap to him. "Pat," he said (all English tourists call Irish peasants "Pat," just as they call little boys "Tommy"), "the devil seems to have a great deal of property in this district!" "He has, sir," replied the guide, "but, sure, he's like all the landlords—he lives in England!"

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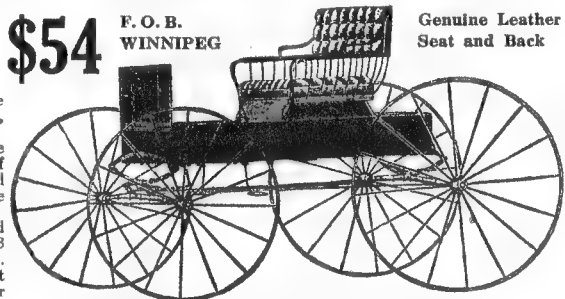
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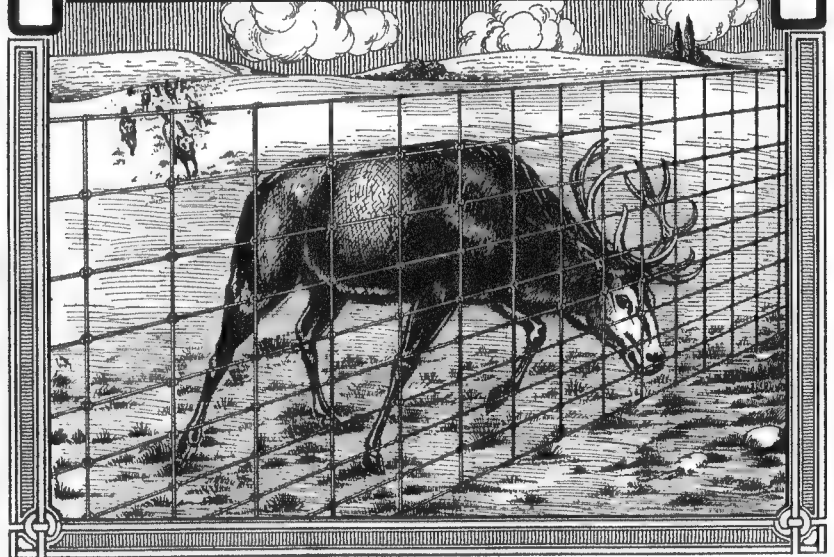
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The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 16

and teeth hygiene, for upon the care and attention given to the mouth and teeth depends largely the child's present health and future happiness. Physicians and dentists are joining forces to educate the mothers to their responsibility in this direction.

For practical purposes we might say that every child has three stages in his tooth career: (1) Before the eruption of teeth; (2) the temporary set; (3) the permanent set.

Every child is born with teeth, that is to say the teeth are enclosed in small sacs which rest in depressions of the jaw; these teeth gradually and steadily grow upward until the gum is pierced and the tooth shows. Occasionally children are born with visible teeth, usually a lower one, and not infrequently this is a family peculiarity; in these cases, unless the tooth is loose or interferes with nursing, it should not be disturbed.

It is remarkable how much importance, significance and attention most mothers give to "teething," and how they will blame this natural process for the many ailments and diseases of infancy. While teething may and does cause inconveniences and pains—sleeplessness, wakefulness, loss of appetite, swollen gums and increased salivation—this process is hardly responsible for diseases of the brain, kidneys, lungs, stomach, intestines and ears, as so many mothers would have us say and believe.

It is easy to pacify a parent with a diagnosis of teething, and a false sense of security is apt to be established for a grave process which is purely coincidental, and many serious diseases are apt to be overlooked. A diagnosis of teething, to my mind, is justifiable only after every other possibility for the symptoms has been considered. I am constrained to make these remarks, because many mothers—old fashioned and new—place too much stress upon the pre-eruptive stage of the teeth. But once the teeth have pierced the gums—and the "first-tooth" party has been given—the mother is apt to feel that her responsibility is ended and all further care unnecessary.

Mothers need not worry if the process of teething does not conform exactly to the rule of book as they have read it and their neighbors have told it. The eruption of the first teeth varies within wide limits of health and family characteristics. One child may have its first tooth at three months and another at ten months and yet both may be in good health. It is true that, generally speaking, nursing infants teethe earlier than those artificially fed, and that the earlier in life symptoms of poor nutrition show themselves, the greater the probability that teething will be late and irregular. Rickets and inherited idiocy are the two conditions in which teething is delayed.

When the teeth have pierced the gums, the second stage, that of the temporary or milk set, has arrived. There are twenty of these milk teeth, ten in each jaw, and they appear from the third month to the third year.

Decay in the temporary teeth may start the same condition in the permanent set, and if the temporary set is lost too soon the permanent set will grow out irregularly and produce deformities of the jaw. If the temporary set is left in the mouth too long it will hinder the growth and development of the permanent set.

For the first six years of his life a child's general health, his mastication and digestion revolve around this first set of teeth. It is very necessary, therefore, that the proper care and treatment be given them. The child should be taught at a very early age to brush and cleanse his teeth and mouth thoroughly.

With the approach of his sixth year the child enters upon the third stage—the permanent set. There are thirty-two permanent teeth, sixteen in each jaw, and they replace the twenty milk teeth. The first permanent teeth to make their appearance are back teeth and are known as the sixth year molars. These teeth—there are four of them—grind the food, maintain the conformity of the jaw, or as the dentists say, form the key to the dental arch and stay the bite. The permanent set comes in more or less regular order and by the thirteenth year all the permanent teeth, except the four wisdom teeth, which erupt from the seventeenth to the twenty-fifth year, have appeared.

What Parliament Has Done

Continued from Page 14

was indicated in a brief speech made at four o'clock in the morning on Friday, June 6. The final dollar had been voted after a strenuous and successful effort to do more work in one day and night than in the earlier part of the session is done in ten. Mr. Graham said: "We have endeavored to do our best to expedite the passing of this large amount of supplementaries to-night in order that the House might be prorogued this afternoon as per arrangement. But I think the Government will agree that the passing of estimates in this way is not really just what it should be and that another session they ought to endeavor to get the estimates down so that we may have a fairly reasonable time to discuss them. A good deal has been said about the rules of the House. One of the suggestions that I made to my colleagues when in the Government as to rules, was to have a date set after which no legislation could be introduced by the Government except by the unanimous consent of the House; no railway subsidies could be introduced and no estimates could be brought down. Another suggestion I made was that there should be no supplementary estimates. I undertook to enforce the rule in my own department to show that it could be done and there were no supplementary estimates in the railway department the last year I was head of it."

Promise to do Better

Hon. Rebt. Rogers said there was some force in the suggestions made by Mr. Graham and that it would receive some attention at the hands of the Government. He agreed that the passage of the estimates in the formal way in which they were put through this year was not right and promised that the Government would endeavor at the next session to so arrange the business that the estimates will be brought down at a little earlier date.

This little interchange between the men who were at the time the official spokesmen of the two parties indicates that their consciences were not quite easy about the manner in which Parliament had attended to its business. It shows at least a desire for better things and it will be interesting to note next session whether any real improvement is effected. The writer, having behind him many years' experience of the ways of Parliament, is a bit inclined to be skeptical.

The disinclination of members on both sides of the House to buck the demands made by the railways and other corporations was never more apparent than during the session just closed. The Canadian Northern was allowed to get away with subsidies approximating sixteen millions, the Grand Trunk Pacific got a loan of fifteen millions, while several millions were given to other railways without a single concession being secured for the people in the way of freight rates. The opposition had the tactical advantage of being in a position to criticize and to make demands which it was perfectly well known the Government would not acceded to. Before the subsidies were taken up it was known that while a few of the members would be actuated by an honest desire to have the railways at least give something in return for the valuable concessions granted the leaders on neither side would be willing to face the political responsibility of having them thrown out. Thus it was that several amendments outlined in a previous article were proposed and rejected in a routine sort of fashion. Conservative members, who, during their long term in opposition, had the satisfaction of making Government supporters stand up and vote for propositions which damaged them politically, had to face the music or dodge the vote while Liberals took what satisfaction they could out of forcing the other fellows to give unpopular votes, just as they had been forced to give them in the past. It was the old game being played over again once more and which will continue to be played in the future. The one thing quite certain about it is that no goal will be scored against the railways, at least not until we have a different kind of Parliament at Ottawa.

Insurgency

Some hope of better things in the future was to be found in the discussions in the committee and in the House over the Bank Act, which comes back to the people pretty much the same old legislation that has done duty for the last thirty years. But here again the radical element was to be found not amongst the leaders of

either party, but in the rank and file. The recognized mouthpieces of both parties did nothing to indicate that they are likely to be induced to depart from the conservatism of the past. The radical element it is true included one ex-minister of the crown and two men who in all probability will be ministers sometime in the future. The ex-minister who stood for more progressive banking legislation was Hon. H. R. Emmerson, who as a radical is about "the noblest Roman of them all," while F. B. Carvell and Mr. Arthur Meighen, Liberal and Conservative front benchers respectively, and ministers prospectively, were anxious to restrict the privileges of the banks, but

they did not get much encouragement from the men higher up. Curiously enough while the radical elements of the House, so far as the tariff and railway matters are concerned, are to be found on the opposition benches the majority of the progressives in the fight over the banking legislation were Conservatives. Some of the most progressive are protectionists out and out, which indicates that the heresies of high protection are extremely hard to eradicate from the system once they get a firm hold. Curiously enough, too, the least progressive of the Liberals are the men who adhere to protection, such as A. K. McLean and E. W. Nesbitt, men who temperamentally are Conserva-

tive rather than Liberal. However, even the most advanced of the radicals on either side will not go so very far in defiance of the wishes of the party leaders. For instance, although there was much talk of insurgency in the House, there was not enough of it to disturb the Government in the slightest until the opportunity came to make a lively holler at a moment when the blows would fall upon the shoulders of the members of the Senate. Thus when the Senate rejected a few of the minor amendments to the bill the insurgents objected and divided the House, but it was noticeable that most of the criticism was levelled at the Upper House for making the changes and not at the

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Minister of Finance for having accepted them without protest. It was without doubt the belief that back of the protest was a desire to take a fling at the Senate, with the minister as the secondary object of attack, that caused the majority of the Liberal progressives to decline to follow the lead of Mr. Nickle, of Kingston, and vote for the proposal that the amendments made in the Upper House be not accepted. Nevertheless, the insurgency of 1912 has not been without its merits and the people may perhaps look forward with confidence to better things by the time the next decennial revision of the Bank Act takes place. By the election of the progressive men to Parliament they have the remedy largely in their own hands.

Little Hope of Lower Tariff

If it is true that the banking and railway interests have little to fear from Parliament as it is constituted at present it is equally certain that the manufacturer is quite safe behind his citadel of strong protection. While it is undoubtedly true that the Liberals, with the exception of Wm. German, of Welland, would be prepared to bring about free trade in natural products were they returned to power, it still remains to be demonstrated that they would be prepared to do anything to cut into their legitimate profits of the manufacturer. Quite a large number of Liberals are professedly "moderate" protectionists and by "moderate" they mean about the amount of protection that the manufacturing interests now enjoy. There was much talk in the early part of the session about the probability of a prolonged debate on the budget because the Liberals would move an amendment calling for an increase in the British preference. But the debate was disposed of in a short time and although it did not provide for any tariff changes which would afford any real relief no amendment was suggested or offered. That this was a distinct disappointment to the Liberals of the West and to some of the maritime province members is absolutely certain. But the leaders of the party had decreed that it would not be advisable to take any steps which would further damage the party in the eyes of the Eastern manufacturers because of the possibility that there might be an election this summer. It is stated that those who were discontented because of the lack of desire on the part of the leaders to come out in favor of tariff reductions were placated by the promise that next session would be a tariff session and that the proposal to increase the British preference will be brought in then. Perhaps that will be done, but, although there has been much low tariff and a little free trade talk on the opposition side of the House, there is nothing in the official records to show that the Liberals are prepared to cut away even a few of "the mouldering branches" of the lusty tree of protection. It is stated that Hon. W. T. White proposes to make a considerable revision of the tariff next session. It is anticipated that if this is done there will be as many "ups" as "downs" in the new schedules. That being so the opposition will then have to decide definitely whether they propose to cling to protection or come out boldly as a low tariff and radical party.

Referendum Unpopular

The disinclination of Parliament to consult the people on any particular issue was clearly demonstrated during the naval debate. Mr. Levi Thompson, of Qu'Appelle, and the seven Quebec Nationalists who voted against the bill were, as far as can be recalled, the only members to openly advocate a referendum. J. G. Turfiff preferred a general election, but favored a referendum as a second choice. All the other members when speaking of reference to the people meant a general election when the result would in a large measure be settled by other issues. The Liberal majority in the Senate in framing its amendment calling for a reference to the people were careful not to stipulate that it should be by way of referendum. All of which would seem to indicate that the politicians would prefer to keep the naval question, or any other big question, in the political arena in the hope that party gain might result therefrom.

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Ask Your Dealer for Heider eveners and don't experiment with a substitute. Write for our free catalogue. Address **HEIDER MFG. CO., 385 Main St. Carroll, Iowa**

Eveners

WOOL

We pay highest prices for **WOOL, HIDES, SKINS, ETC.** No lot too small. Ship direct to us. Write to-day for prices.

JOHN HALLAM, Limited
111 EAST FRONT ST., TORONTO
The largest in our line in Canada

To Kill Lice and Mites

on fowls and in the houses, use **PRATT'S POWDERED LICE KILLER** 25c and 50c per package and **PRATT'S LIQUID LICE KILLER** 35c quart; \$1 gallon. Each the best of its kind. "Your money back if it fails!" 160-page poultry book 10c by mail. Our goods are sold by dealers everywhere, or **Pratt Food Co. of Canada Ltd.** Toronto - Ontario

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

To Exchange for choice unincumbered Farm Lands desirably located. You have too much land and not enough stock to farm successfully. **W. L. DE CLOW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.**

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

This Hart-Parr Drive Wheel *Unbroken* by a Pile Driver Blow of 216,000 Pounds

The drive wheels on our small, light oil tractor are not built as we once might have built them, and as other manufacturers of small tractors still build them. Painstaking experiments and rigid tests showed us the fallacy of trying to make any built up wheel do efficient, reliable duty on a small tractor. For the drive wheels must be light to keep down weight, and still be strong enough to stand up under the constant, racking strains of every-day field service. And so, before we even offered our small tractor for sale, we experimented, at our own expense, and discarded the various drive wheels commonly used and which other tractor builders still cling to.

How Hart-Parr Drive Wheels are Built

The drive wheels on the small, light Hart-Parr Oil Tractor are solid steel castings—not built up or pieced. Casting them of tough steel does away with hundreds of small parts and insures lightest weight, yet greatest strength. Moreover, these drive wheels are cast with our wonderful, self-cleaning wave form lugs, which afford a bull dog grip on soft ground, but do not injuriously pack the soil. No built up drivers on a small tractor combine all these vital, necessary features.

The Tests We Made

The remarkable strength, toughness and durability of these all-steel, single piece Hart-Parr drive wheels are clearly shown by severe drop tests recently conducted at our works. These tests will interest every farmer who intends buying a power equipment.

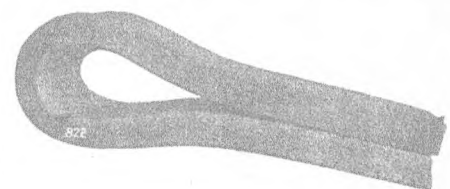
Hub Undented by a 216,000 Pound Blow

One of these steel drive wheels was picked at random from a batch of 50 or more, made during an ordinary day's work in our steel foundry. This drive wheel was placed on a solid foundation, absolutely without give, and laid in the position shown in the illustration to the right. A 3,600 pound cast iron weight was then dropped from a height of 60 inches, full onto the hub of the driver. As it fell it gathered speed and

struck the hub a crushing blow of 216,000 pounds. Close inspection of the hub showed hardly a dent in it. The wheel was uninjured.

Rim Stands 216,000 Pound Blow without a Crack or Break

This same wheel was then placed upright as shown in the illustration to the left. The huge 3,600 pound weight was again dropped from a height of sixty inches, striking the rim a 216,000 pound blow. Careful examination of every inch of the wheel showed not a break or crack anywhere. Rim, spokes and hub—all remained absolutely unharmed. The tests this wheel withstood would send an ordinary wheel to the scrap pile.



This test bar shows the high quality and strength of the steel used in the Hart-Parr Oil Tractor drive wheels. It has a tensile strength of 70,000 pounds per square inch—the elastic limit is 40,000 pounds per square inch. A steel bar, when cold, should bend to an angle of slightly more than 90° around a 1-in. rod, without showing cracks. The above test bar is bent double without showing a single crack.

Here's What Happens in Field Service

In actual service the tractor travels over rough roads and uneven fields, many of them with quite deep ruts. When it hits the bottom of these hollows, the drive wheels are compelled to sustain the tractor's weight exactly

in the same manner as the driver, on test, sustained the terrific blows of the falling weight, only in a much smaller degree. Nothing better proves the marvelous strength of the drive wheels we put on our small, light tractor.

A Size for Every Farm

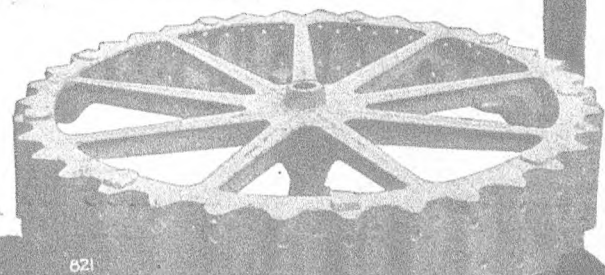
Hart-Parr Oil Tractors are built in three sizes and are big money makers on farms of 100 acres or 1000 acres. They are strictly One-Man outfits, use cheapest KEROSENE for fuel at all loads and are oil cooled.

Get Our Literature

Consult us on your power requirements. We'll gladly send you our fine catalog and other interesting literature on power farming costs and advise you the size tractor best suited for you.

Hart-Parr Company

34 MAIN STREET - - - PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
61 WEST 23RD STREET - - - SASKATOON, SASK.
1620 8TH AVENUE - - - REGINA, SASK.
THE CHAPIN CO., 329 8TH AVE. WEST, CALGARY, ALTA.



Position of Wheel—Second Test

Position of Wheel—First Test

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The SPIRIT of PROTECTION



EVERY man has the impulse to protect his belongings, for his own sake and for the sake of those dependent upon him, yet the impulse is not always acted upon.

Many men, urged by that spirit of protection that dwells in every human breast, firmly resolve to take measures to ensure the permanence of prosperity, only to neglect doing so until too late. No thoughts can be more bitter than those of the man who finds himself ruined and remembers that unheeded impulse to secure adequate protection.

We write Fire, Live Stock and Hail Insurance under most favorable policies, giving the best service at lowest possible cost, always. For information as to our rates and policies, write one of the Companies shown, see one of our 1,600 Local Agents, or address—

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